"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications to-day for this city and neighborhood are fair, with south to southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 84½; corn, 31; cotton, 8.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday voted to concur in the Senate amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill fixing the price to be paid for armor plate at not to exceed $300 per ton. The Senate adopted a resolution asking the President for information regarding the arrest of Alfred O. H. Huguet, a citizen of the United States, by the Spanish authorities at Havana on Sept. 6, 1896. In executive session the Senate discussed the charges against Myron H. McCord, nominated for Governor of Arizona. A vote on confirmation resulted 26 to 11 in favor of the nominee, and it is expected that he will be confirmed when a quorum of the Senate is present. The Republican conferrees on the Tariff bill are no nearer to an agreement upon the sugar schedule than when they began. The other features of the bill are practically settled.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in Athens that the powers have fixed the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece at £4,000,000, also giving Turkey a more liberal line of frontier. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales at their house on Carlton House Terrace, London, to-day. The American warship San Francisco sunk the yacht Dysilio off Godner Point, England, and took the crew into Portland. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons yesterday said that the Government did not intend to institute any prosecutions as a result of the report of the Select South African Committee. Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, has been executed at Sydney, N. S. W. Prince Takehito of Japan and the Marquis Ito have been received with high honors at San Sebastian, the Summer home of the Court of Spain.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Herr Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, ascended in his balloon from Spitzbergen on Sunday to cross the arctic regions.

Two collies belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan saved from drowning a visitor of Superintendent Robert Armstrong in the Hudson at Highland Falls.

At their own request, Alexander Melzer, eighty, and his wife, Caroline, seventy-two years old, were committed to the Kings County Almshouse yesterday by Justice Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

W. C. Gilbert, an Englishman, new to this city, staid at a hotel without learning its name, left it, and lost his way, and mourns the loss of two valises which he left there. Detectives were unable to find the hotel yesterday.

E. H. Ten Eyck of the Wachusett Rowing Club of Massachusetts won the final heat for the diamond sculls at Henley yesterday, defeating Blackstaffe, the English parsman. Much bitterness was created by his victory. The Leander crew defeated New College for the Stewards' Challenge Cup.

Page 2.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting at the Astor House Thursday night that lasted into Friday morning.

George Jin, the Chinaman alleged to have been convicted on Staten Island by false testimony by his countrymen, appeared before Justice Acker yesterday and his case was continued until next week.

Page 3.

Five little girls were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with begging for the "Sick Babies' Fund." Two were held and three released.

Leonard S. Ballou of this city told of his claim against the Little Johnny Mine Company of Leadville, where his representatives have instituted receivership proceedings and demanded an accounting.

The preliminary competition of architects, in which plans for the New York Public Library Building were submitted, closed Thursday evening. Eighty-eight designs were presented, of which twelve will be selected.

The Park Board yesterday adopted a plan for the reconstruction of the drinking fountain at the northeast corner of Union Square. The fountain was so constructed that wagon poles and other parts of vehicles knocked against the rim of the basin.

The Arbitration Commissioners of five States yesterday organized a permanent board to urge the uniformity plan upon operators as the means of settling the coal strike, and have begun systematic work to effect their object. There was no change in the mining situation.

Major Symons of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, has made his report on the project of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson. He thinks it would cost $200,000,000, and recommends the enlargement of the Erie Canal, at one-fourth the cost, instead.

Mr. Damon, the Hawaiian Envoy, and Major Iaukea, his military attaché, are still in the city. Mr. Damon stated yesterday that he was delighted to hear of President McKinley's annexation message. Major Iaukea said the natives did not wish annexation, and he feared that under it their nationality would be destroyed.

Page 4.

The American team of marksmen won the International Cup in Germany.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster is said to be meeting with a large share of success in endeavoring to secure from Great Britain additional measures of protection for the seals in Bering Sea.

Better weather conditions prevailed yesterday, and the Brighton Beach track is improving fast. A plan has been adopted by the numbering of admission badges to block a petty swindling game.

Lieut. H. D. Wise of the Eighth United States Infantry, started on a bicycle race from the City Hall to Washington at 12:00 o'clock this morning, and will try to beat the record for the distance. He is accompanied by two single riders and a tandem.

Page 5.

There was another sale yesterday of Yuengling Brewing Company property. John F. Betz of Philadelphia was the buyer for $75,500.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has decided to take a trip to Coney Island next week. She is anxious to see all the attractions.

The body of the man found in the Sound, near Fort Schuyler, Thursday night, has been identified as that of J. C. Durant, an inmate of the Chapin Home for the Aged.

Five members of the Arlington Baseball Club of Jersey City were tried yesterday before Justice Potts and a jury in Second Criminal Court for playing baseball last Sunday. The jury disagreed after deliberating four hours.

A Sheriff's jury has pronounced Robert Livingston Reade insane. Mr. Reade is a well-known New Yorker who became noted in 1891 for marrying Mrs. Lawlor, better known as Josie Mansfield, the woman over whom Edward S. Stokes and Col. James Fisk, Jr., quarreled.

Page 7.

City Judge Falconer of Lexington, Ky., acquitted Jacob Sharris for killing his wife's lover last Friday. The reading of the Judge's opinion was vigorously applauded by those in the courtroom.

Page 10.

Controller Fitch yesterday invited bids for $10,053,017.27 3½ per cent. gold bonds. The money will be used for city improvements.

Mary Wittaut, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, fainted in court yesterday when she was arraigned for sentence. Her accomplice was sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment.

The State Bankers' Association, in convention yesterday at Saratoga, adopted a resolution declaring that there can be no return of prosperity without a reform of the currency and urging the retirement of all Government paper and the substitution of a safe bank currency, under Government supervision.

Page 12.

A motion was made in the City Court yesterday to open the default taken against Dr. Alfred D. Leonard in a suit brought by Mrs. Marie Lowenthal to recover $594.66 for rent and water taxes.

A well-dressed man entered the Harlem Savings Bank yesterday and demanded $5,000 from the cashier. He did not have the courage to work his game successfully, and fled when the cashier attempted to catch him.

John C. Sheehan has gone for several days of rest at Hollywood Cottage. Tammany politicians called yesterday to inquire about the Durlacher interview. Efforts are making to raise campaign money from the South and West.

The Equitable Gas Light Company is expected to unite with the New York and East River Gas Company and to work in harmony with the New Central Union Gas Company. A circular giving notice of this has been sent out to shareholders.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved his decision after hearing arguments on the petition of Martin Thorn, accused of the murder of William Guldensuppe, to be admitted to bail. The District Attorney's office has obtained new evidence against Thorn.

Señor Arturo Baldasano, Consul General of Spain in New York, and Consul Uchida, the Japanese representative in this city, in conversation yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, discredited the reports of an alliance between their Governments against the United States.

Thomas Leonard, a cornet player, discovered early yesterday morning that the flathouse 968 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, where he lived, was afire. He blew his cornet loudly and aroused the tenants and attracted the police, who called the firemen. The house was gutted, but no one was hurt.

President William F. King of the Merchants' Association takes issue with Merchant Rice of St. Louis regarding the quality and prices of New York goods. The scope of the association will embrace many things beyond the mere prosperity of local merchants. Many new members have been enrolled.

Many women have been cleverly trapped into signing what they imagined was an order for a subscription, but which turned out to be a contract to take a book on art and pay $12 for it. The operators of the scheme were known variously as the "American Art League," "Eastern Art League," and sometimes as the "Society for the Dissemination of High Art Literature."

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CHICAGO CHECK FOR $1,200.

Alleged to Have Been Raised by a Young Man Who Probably Has Used It for Wedding Purposes.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Robert W. Church, aged twenty-one, disappeared a week ago and it is thought he has eloped with, and married his cousin, Maude Miller, of Helena, Mon.

He asked his mother for $80 for vacation money. She signed a blank check with the understanding that he was to fill it out for $100 or less. It is reported he made it out for $1,200, and has not been home since.

His mother opposed his intention to marry his cousin. She has put the matter in the hands of the police, and attempts are being made to locate the couple.

JESSE GRANT DRIVEN OFF.

Cannibal Indians Prevent His Party from Landing on Tiburon.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, July 16.—It is reported here that the exploring expedition of Jesse Grant and associates, which landed on Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, have been driven off the island by the Seri Indians.

The expedition will go to Guaymas, where the vessel will be loaded with more men and another effort made to explore the island. The Seri Indians are said to be cannibals, and the exploring party made but little resistance when a strong force of the Indians ordered them from the island.

POPCORN MAN DIES A HERO.

Expires After Saving a Boy from Drowning at Idlewild Park.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—A man who was selling popcorn at Idlewild Park died suddenly while the picnic of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday school was being held in the park. The man put in an appearance and began to sell popcorn. While so engaged one of the Sunday school boys, who was in swimming in the river, went beyond his depth and was drowning, when the vendor leaped into the river and brought him to shore.

Immediately after coming out of the water the popcorn man was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs. Before this could be stopped he died. His name is not known. His body was taken to the morgue. It is thought the exertion while in the water brought on the attack.

SOMERSET COUNTY'S WILD MAN.

A Demented German Farmer Takes to Life in the Fields.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Emil Funger, a farmer living near Scotch Plains, during the past few weeks has wandered from his home, living in the fields and eating berries and herbs. He and his wife were hard-working Germans, and got along all right until Funger's mind began to weaken.

On the morning of June 20 the demented man, taking a heavy walking stick, started off through the fields. He did not return, and his wife became anxious, fearing that some harm had come to him.

Last Tuesday evening she saw a queer-looking creature, with tattered clothing, barefooted and bareheaded. It was her husband, but he paid no attention to her. The demented man has since been working about his own place, under the impression that he is merely a hired man.

It now appears that Funger is the "wild man" that has appeared to so many people throughout Somerset County. He did not hesitate to attack any one who happened to meet him. Various theories have been advanced as to who he might be.

COAL AND OIL IN ALASKA.

Company Organized at Seattle to Develop the New Fields.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 16.—The Alaska Development Company has been organized here to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in Southeastern Alaska by R. C. Johnston of Los Gatos, Cal. The report made to the company by Mr. Johnston and T. J. Hamilton of this city, two experts who made a thorough examination of the property, show that the discovery is the most wonderful ever known.

The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of tidewater, 350 miles west of Juneau. The statement is made in good faith that the oil is dripping from the rock, and in places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding coal beds are inexhaustible. Thirty thousand feet of pipe has already been ordered from Pittsburg, and as soon as it is received here a steamer will be chartered to carry it and tank materials to the scene of the discovery.

A prominent oil man has given a guarantee of all the capital necessary to build a refinery at this point as soon as necessary to handle the product. The oil is pronounced of the best quality and the quantity is unlimited.

Mrs. Gougar Defends Womanhood.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 16.—Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is indignant at the reported action of the Chief of Police of Kansas City, Kan., in clothing female criminals in the garb of men and working them on the streets and stone piles with male criminals. She declares this action to be more shameful than anything practiced toward women in barbarous nations, and she asks that women everywhere shall write letters of protest to the Kansas City authorities, that they may realize that women will not tolerate such indignities in silence.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,449 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

WOMEN CLEVERLY TRAPPED

Artistic Operations of an Erratic but Active Art League in Several Cities.

PEOPLE OF WEALTH VICTIMS

Signatures Secured to Orders Which Are Found to be Contracts—Circulars Deftly Worded, but Somewhat Misleading—Many Victims Avoid Publicity.

One of the cleverest, most elaborate, and most ingenious schemes for depriving the unwary of their money that unscrupulous brains have ever devised has been in successful operation in this city and New England during the last few months, and hundreds of women of the wealthy and well-to-do classes have been the victims. The trick is an entirely new development of an ancient game, and yet it seems that it keeps within the letter of the law.

Sometimes it is "The American Art League," sometimes "The Eastern Art League," sometimes "The Society for the Dissemination of High Art Literature." Occasionally it is "The Society for the Dissemination of Better Literature Among the Children." It is always something connected with literature or art, and it had offices first in the Temple Court Building, 3 Beekman Street, and later at 489 Fifth Avenue, addresses which savor of art and literature and respectability, and tend to inspire confidence. Investigations by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES have failed to discover the personal or official foundation for any of these names, but they represented very energetic and decidedly pernicious activities.

Improving an Old Game.

There is a swindle technically known as the "lightning-rod confidence game," because it was frequently engineered by men claiming to be lightning-rod agents. The mode of it was to induce a wealthy farmer to sign what he supposed to be an order or contract for lightning-rods or fruit trees, or a receipt for a small of money to bind a bargain for a cow or horse. The document invariably reappeared in the nearest bank in the shape of a negotiable note for some substantial amount with the farmer's actual, indisputable signature at the bottom, and the signer had to pay. That was a crude, bold method. The Art League plan is an improvement, a sublimation worthy of the latter days of the nineteenth century. It appeals not to cupidity, but to love of art and artistic instinct. It deals, not with the unsophisticated and horny-handed tiller of the soil, but with women who have culture and refined tastes and the means to gratify those tastes.

The League employed several energetic and persuasive canvassers of both sexes. The method used by these was invariably the same. Calling at a handsome house and asking for the mistress of it, a neat card would be sent in announcing the representative of the American Art League, or the Eastern Art League. When the lady of the house appeared she was made to understand that her caller represented an association of artists, anxious to encourage knowledge and appreciation of American art. A collection of copies of the works of American artists done by the new photo-engraving process, forty-eight essays on American art by leading writers on the subject, and an imposing list of prominent patronesses and subscribers were presented. For a small sum paid down the hostess could become a subscriber, and not only receive the essays but free admission to a series of art talks. Would she kindly sign an order of subscription?

Simply Signed Her Name.

Very frequently she would and did. Before many days the victim received a book—and such a book—poorly printed and badly illustrated. F. H. Richards of 100 Broadway, this city, at whose residence, in Hartford, one of these volumes was received, estimates that, printed in large quantities, they should cost from 60 to 75 cents apiece. With the book came a demand for $12, and then the woman discovered that what she had signed was a contract to pay that sum.

In carrying out the plan, of course, payment was not always made at first demand. Collectors would call then, exhibit their contracts, and bully and storm, and threaten legal proceedings. It is estimated that about seven women in ten submitted and paid under protest, dreading publicity and ridicule, either believing that they were liable or not caring enough about the matter to make a fight.

Some, whose names as subscribers were particularly valuable as lures for other women, were not called upon for payment beyond the small amount—varying from 25 cents to $3—they paid down.

Trailing the Leagues.

The reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who undertook to discover the league, of which several complaints had reached this office and the police, found the first trace of it in Room 330, Temple Court. The league was there last year, as the Eastern Art League, and seemed to be doing a rushing business, but the managers of the building did not like the general aspect of affairs, and the surroundings were not congenial. The next appearance of the concern was in the Spring, at 489 Fifth Avenue, an office building, with a high class of patronage. There Marcus Silberstein appeared as manager, succeeding a man named Jones, who had followed J. F. Thomas. The only home address given by Mr. Silberstein was found to be fictitious. His name does not appear in the New York Directory.

Other tenants in the building complained to S. S. Bogart, the Superintendent, that queer things were being done in the office of the American Art League, that being the Fifth Avenue name. A number of persons called and inquired for the League, and most of them betrayed symptoms of irritation.

One day there was the noise of an altercation, and a voice was heard remarking that Mr. Silberstein could choose between refunding certain money or having his person perforated with a bullet. While Mr. Bogart was considering ways and means to be rid of the League, he was saved further trouble, on May 26, by the sudden disappearance of the young woman and two men who composed the visible working force of the institution. There and then the League vanished. Subsequently a young man who said he had bought the office furniture appeared, but the furniture had disappeared, except a desk and waste basket and a few photographs stuck about the walls. When the proper time had elapsed a dispossess notice was quietly stuck under the door and no more was said.

Received a Heavy Mail.

The mail of the League had been heavy, and from the time of the hegira from Fifth Avenue it was delivered to a mail box in a typewriting office at 650 Third Avenue. The young woman in charge there says several different men used to call for the League correspondence, until about two weeks ago. Then the box was surrendered, and the mail now goes to Box 1,922 General Post Office.

During the occupancy of the Fifth Avenue office detectives called on the League several times, and twice snap shots of its visible representatives were taken. Its finances seem to have been managed by Miss N. Teeter, and she had an account at the Columbia Bank, 501 Fifth Avenue.

The American Art League letter heads give its address as Boston, New York, San Francisco, and 167 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Gave a Free Art Talk.

The Eastern Art League fulfilled its promise of a series of free lectures on art in Carnegie Hall, made to patronesses in this city, providing an "Art Talk on Noted American Artists, by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Morse." This was to have been given on the afternoon of April 19, as announced in a neatly engraved invitation, but was hastened and prematurely "pulled off," as the prize fighters say, on the afternoon of March 1. Admission was free. There were only a couple of dozen people present, and the enthusiasm was not intense. Nobody recollects much about Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Morse. Superintendent Chapuy recollects that a man who gave his address as 3 Beekman Street, the Temple Court Building, and his name as D. E. Morse, paid the rent.

The New York women who subscribed for essay on "American Art and Artists" have generally kept very quiet about their experience. Some of their angry husbands visited the league rooms, expressed their opinions of the methods used there, left their defiances, and said nothing more about it. A few employed private detectives, but found they could make no case for swindling, and dropped the unpleasant affair. Some, however, complained to THE NEW YORK TIMES with special requests that their names be withheld from the public.

The Victims Are Many.

Nobody will ever know how many women here have learned lessons (at $12 a lesson) about signing their names to documents they have not read over carefully and understood. In Hartford, Conn., however, Mrs. William S. Lines, a prominent woman, had the courage to send to The Courant of that city her correspondence with the American Art League on the subject of the subscription, and the publication has developed a number of other complainants, including the leading people of that city. Other New England towns are being busily and successfully worked on the strength of the names secured here and in Brooklyn, Hartford, and Bridgeport. The replies of the league to protests are invariably threatening and insulting.

The circulars of the Eastern Art League, which in the Temple Court Building had the same address as the American Art League, are carefully worded to give the impression that a very fine and elaborate work is offered, yet the volume which is delivered complies technically with the promises made. Eleven hundred illustrations by 350 American artists are promised, and they are given in the form of cheap cuts. Essays by 34 famous American authors, such as F. Hopkinson Smith, Alfred Trumble, Nym Crinkle, William McKendree Bangs, John Gilmer Speed, Clarence Cook, and Elizabeth W. Champney, are given, being selections from magazine and newspaper articles. The circular does not say the articles were written for the league, but it gives that idea to the casual reader.

Names of thirty prominent women in Brooklyn are given as "patronesses of American Artists and Subscribers to the Essays." They include Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Franklin Woodruff, Miss Julia Pierrepont, Mrs. Henry Sheldon, Mrs. Alexander Forman, Mrs. Frederick A. Ward, Mrs. John Dunbar Adams, and Mrs. Channing Frothingham. Nearly of all of these are out of the city. Those who can be reached have a general recollection of subscribing to some art book, but had no suspicion that they were to appear as patronesses of anything of the kind.

It is a clever scheme all through, and is yet in active operation.

BEATEN IN LIFE'S STRUGGLE.

Alexander Melzer, Old and Nearly Blind, Goes with His Wife to the Kings County Almshouse.

Alexander Melzer, eighty, and his wife, Caroline, seventy-two years old, applied to Justice Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to be committed to the almshouse. The old couple, bent and wrinkled with age, attracted considerable attention as they tottered into court.

Their history is an unusually pathetic one. They were married nearly fifty years ago, and celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding in affluence, while their golden anniversary, closely approaching, will be celebrated in the almshouse. Thirty-one years ago they came from Berlin and established a factory for the manufacture of passementerie. They employed many hands, made money, and retired. Unfortunate speculation ate up their fortune and reduced them to poverty. Nothing remained for them to do but to resume their old vocation on a small scale. They made enough to support themselves and pay the rent of their little home, at 33 Meserole Street, until Mr. Melzer's eyesight failed about a month ago. Then they realized they must lay aside their struggle and appeal to the charity of the county. They disposed of what remained of their household effects, paid the small bills they owed in the neighborhood where they had lived fifteen years, and then made their way to the court.

With tears rolling down his cheeks, the old man and his wife said they had hoped to be able to celebrate their golden wedding in their own home, but fate had willed it otherwise. Mr. Melzer added that throughout their entire wedded life they had never quarreled, and they owe no man a cent. They never had any children, and had no friends or relatives who could help them. Justice Kramer sent them to the almshouse.

VISITOR LOST HIS HOTEL.

W. C. Gilbert, an Englishman, Tells of Two Valises Left and a Bicycle Given Away.

William C. Gilbert, an Englishman, recently from Reno, Nev., reached this city on his way home to England Wednesday night, and put up at some hotel, the name of which he neglected to learn. Two valises, which he brought with him, he says, were left at this hotel, and the services of the Detective Bureau and authorities of the Grand Central Station, to which he appealed yesterday in the endeavor to find the place again, have been unavailing.

According to his recollection he walked two blocks west from the station and a block and a half to the left before reaching the place, with his valises. He staid there over night without registering, and in the morning wandered out to see the town, and incidentally lost himself or the hotel. He was in the care of a cabman, who knows a "good thing" when he sees it, during the greater part of Thursday, pursuing his explorations. He had a baggage check for a bicycle, too, but gave that up Thursday about noon to a young man whom he took to be the hotel porter.

Detective Raynor was engaged in the search for the hotel yesterday, but could not find it.

Gilbert has bought a new trunk and some clothes, and will sail to-day on the Campania as he had intended, but without some of the trinkets and keepsakes designed for his friends in Warwickshire.

TWENTY-FIVE TIMES A FATHER.

Illinois Man, Aged Seventy, Has a Quarter of a Hundred Children.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 16.—James Clark arose yesterday to the realization that for the twenty-fifth time he was a fond father. A still more wonderful thing than the size of James Clark's family is James Clark's age. He is seventy years old.

This man of many olive branches lives at New Grand Chain, in Pulaski County, Ill. He is a well-known farmer. Clark has three wives in the graveyard. His fourth better half presented him with a fine boy yesterday, making a grand total of twenty-five, most of whom are still alive and hearty.

A DECISION FOR MRS. LEASE.

Kansas Court Sustains Her Plea in Suit Relating to a Debt.

WICHITA, Kan., July 16.—The proceedings brought against Mrs. Mary E. Lease, in the Probate Court, whereby the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company sought to force her to make a statement under oath as to the amount of property she had subject to levy to satisfy the $800 judgment against her, were dismissed to-day after extended arguments on both sides.

Judge Raymaker held that as there was a joint judgment against Charles Lease and Mary E. Lease, and a joint execution against each of them, there should be a return of the execution against each of them, showing that it was impossible to collect the judgment in the ordinary way before the extraordinary process of supplemental proceedings could be resorted to.

ANDREE OFF FOR THE POLE

The Aeronaut Makes a Successful Start Across the Arctic Regions.

TWENTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR

His Airship, Named the Eagle, Rises, Descends, and Rises Again—A Parting Message to His Country and Friends.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Finmark, Norway, July 16.—The steamer Svensksund, which has arrived here from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

The ascent was made under favorable circumstances; the wind was good, and all was well.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than they had previously been, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and a half hours. The balloon, which was christened the Eagle, made a successful ascent amid the shouts and cheers of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind, the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about 600 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear and the Eagle was visible for an hour, traveling in a northnortheasterly direction. When last seen it was moving at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour.

STOCKHOLM, July 16.—The Aftonbladet has received the following telegram from Herr Andree, via Tromsoe, written just before the balloon was cast loose:

In accordance with our decision, already announced, we made to-day, at 10:35 in the morning, preparations to start; and now, at 2:30 in the afternoon, we are ready to ascend. We shall probably be carried in a north-northeasterly direction. I hope gradually to get into regions with more favorable wind conditions than exist here.

In the name of all my colleagues, I send our warmest greeting to our country and friends. ANDREE.

Herr Andree explains that the delay in starting the balloon northward was due not only to the unfavorable winds, but to the necessity of varnishing the balloon so as to increase the density.

Andree's Polar Expedition.

Mr. Andree's expedition to the north pole is under the direction of the King of Sweden and Norway. The balloon is conveying a party of three Swedish scientists, namely, Salomon August Andree, Nils Strindberg, and Knut Hjalmar Ferdirand Fraekel, who expect to reach the north pole by this means. The party left Trondhjen, Norway, by steamer on July 6, and reached North Cape two days later. From there they went to Spitzbergen, where the ascent by balloon was made.

The Swedish and Norwegian Ministers in England have invoked the assistance of the British Government, with a view to making it generally known in the British possessions extending toward the arctic regions that the expedition has started. The project has also been made known to the authorities in other parts of the polar regions, and they have been requested, should the opportunity present itself, to give the explorers all the help in their power.

PEARY MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

Steam Bark Hope Loading His Supplies at Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—The steam bark Hope, which is to take the Peary expedition to Greenland, arrived at this port early this morning. The work of putting supplies on board the vessel will commence at once. It is Lieut. Peary's intention to leave here Saturday afternoon.

BOY SAVES THREE LIVES.

Children Rescued from Drowning at Brown's Lake, Wisconsin.

BROWN'S LAKE, Wis., July 16.—Grafton Coffin, the sixteen-year-old son of Graham B. Coffin, yesterday rescued three children who were on the point of drowning in Brown's Lake. Some women and children were bathing, and the children were amusing themselves by playing on an old raft.

Three of the children slipped off, and began to flounder in deep water, unable either to swim or to touch bottom.

Young Coffin jumped into the water and succeeded in bringing all the little ones safely to land.

JUDICIAL CHIVALRY.

St. Louis Drunkard Sent Up, and Wife Who Flogged Him Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Daniel Whalen indulged in liquor yesterday. On returning home he tried to whip his wife, and there was all sorts of trouble in the Whalen household, but the liquor finally got the better of Daniel and he went to bed. While he was asleep, his wife sewed him up in the sheet and gave him a sound thrashing.

To get even he filed a complaint in the Police Court this morning and placed a pair of black eyes and other bruises in evidence against his wife, but to his surprise, despite the sheet episode, the Judge sent Whalen up for ten days and told his wife to go home.

NOT LOOKING FOR A WIFE.

T. J. Lipton, the British Millionaire, Disappoints Chicago Women.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Six women sat all day at the Auditorium Hotel waiting for T. J. Lipton. They were not beautiful, but they were all willing to marry a rich man. At 6 P. M. they sadly left the hotel, not having seen the British millionaire.

Mr. Lipton said to-night: "The articles published about me in the papers are ridiculous. It is outrageous that a visitor to your city should be treated in such in a manner by the press. I really do not know what to do about it, whether to treat the whole thing as a joke, or demand a retraction.

"There is absolutely no truth in my having matrimonial intentions, and my treatment by the press has been nothing but courteous.

"Then, again, the statement that this is my first visit to Chicago is absurd. It is well known that I have been coming to this city every year for the last fifteen years to look after my stock yard interest."

CORBIN BANKING COMPANY.

Order that Books and Papers be Turned Over to the Receiver.

ATLANTA, July 16.—A decision of much interest throughout the South was rendered in the United States Court to-day by Judge Speer in the case of Felder & Hehre against the Corbin Banking Company of New York.

The plaintiffs represented the Corbin Company in the South, and as the company's agents they loaned out between two and three million dollars to farmers and planters in Southern States.

The death of Austin Corbin left the affairs of the banking concern in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, and Thomas J. Felder applied for a receiver to look after the company's interests in the South. The receiver was granted, but the Northern bankers refused to pay any attention to him, and to-day the matter was taken into the United States Court.

Judge Speer granted an order requiring that all books and papers of the corporation relating to the last ten years be brought South and delivered to Receiver E. P. Willingham at Macon.

The company has thirty days in which to comply with the order.

ILL-FATED MR. COHEE OF JERSEY

Cuts Off a Finger with a Razor, Faints, and Fractures His Jaw by a Fall.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 16.—Charles Cohee was shaving in a hurry this afternoon, when his razor slipped and cut off the end of one of his fingers. Cohee tried in vain to stanch the flow of blood. He was unable to do so, and finally lost so much blood that he fell in a faint. As he fell his head struck the stove, and his jawbone was fractured and three teeth were knocked out.

A CHICAGO LOVE AFFAIR.

Arrest of a Man Who Won a Widow's Affections, and, It Is Alleged, Got $10,000 Away from Her.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Justice Martin to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of William J. White on a charge of stealing $9,350 from Mrs. Diana Chaffee of 2,714 Wabash Avenue.

The warrant is the result of a love affair. Mrs. Chaffee is the widow of Charles W. Chaffee, and White, or Whitney, as he is sometimes called, resides at 3,754 Dearborn Street. It is alleged that after making proffers of marriage to Mrs. Chaffee, he induced her to mortgage her property and give into his hands nearly $10,000.

When White secured possession of the money, it is said, his love grew cold, and he left Mrs. Chaffee with neither money nor suitor.

DOGS SAVE A HUMAN LIFE.

Two of J. Pierpont Morgan's Prize Collies Rescue a Visitor at Highland Falls, N. Y.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—Sefton Hero and Rufford Ormond, two of J. Pierpont Morgan's prize collies, saved the life of a guest of Superintendent Robert Armstrong to-day.

Mr. Armstrong, his wife, child, and a woman visitor started out at 7 o'clock this morning on an excursion to King's Quarries, on the east side of the Hudson. It was decided that the two dogs should be taken as guardians against wildcats, which are said to be in the mountains in that section of Putnam County.

At the landing a boat was in readiness to take them across. A dog was placed in each end of it. Armstrong took the oars. Just as he had steered clear of the landing one of the dogs attempted to cross from the bow to the stern. In doing so he overturned the boat and spilled the party into the river.

Armstrong is a good swimmer, and his wife was also able to keep afloat. Their visitor, however, cried lustily for help. Armstrong, when the boat went over, seized the baby, and then went to the hysterical woman's assistance. He was forestalled in his intentions by the dogs, which lost no time in going to her aid. A dog got on each side of her, and held her up until Armstrong had placed the child in safety. He then rescued both his wife and the young woman.

BIG OIL WELL IN INDIANA.

New One at Anderson Good for 1,500 Barrels a Day.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 16.—The biggest oil well of the year was opened to-night by Toledo men, drilling for the O. S. Judd Company of this city. James Washburn, in charge of the drilling, says the well is good for 1,500 barrels a day.

He says it was tested, and ran fifteen barrels in thirteen minutes, but it settled a little after that. So great was the flow that the tanks were filled and a big lake of pure oil made before the pipe line could be extended.

FREIGHT WAR BEGINS TO-DAY.

Low Rates from New York to Denver Given by Rival Steamship Lines.

DENVER, July 16.—Colorado merchants are greatly interested in the prospect of a freight war on merchandise from New York to this section, via Galveston, which will be started to-morrow by the forced reduction on first-class freight from $2.20 to $2.05 per hundred, and all other classes in proportion.

The contest is between the old Mallory Steamship Company and the Lone Star Line, a new candidate for the business between New York and Galveston.

It is reported here that the Mallory people are ready to spend $3,000,000 fighting their rival if it is necessary.

BEER AT A BOSTON CEMETERY.

Trouble Arises Over Dispensing the Liquor on Memorial Day.

BOSTON, July 16.—The fact that the Trustees of the Calvary Catholic Cemetery in Dorchester district dispensed beer to their guests at the cemetery grounds on Memorial Day was disclosed in the Superior Criminal Court to-day during the progress of a case for violation of the liquor law.

William Manning, aged eighteen, was charged with having sold Policeman Smith of Station 13 a bottle of beer. Superintendent Martin Regan testified that it was the custom for the Trustees on Memorial Day to furnish beer to their friends coming to the cemetery. He said that last year the beer was dispensed at the corporation stables on the cemetery grounds, but such a large crowd of the thirsty gathered there that it was thought expedient to discontinue the custom on the cemetery grounds proper, and this year an arrangement was made with Mr. Manning, whereby the latter was to dispense the beer in the basement of his store.

Mr. Regan testified that ten cases of beer were brought from the Boylston Brewery, and that he paid the bill. The bill was produced in court. Mr. Regan said that the Trustees reimbursed him for the expense. The jury, after considering the case, returned a verdict of not guilty and Manning was discharged.

Horse Shied, Harness Broke, Two Hurt

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—William Conning, a gardener employed by Whitelaw Reid, to-day employed John Schmurr of New Rochelle to move his household goods to this place. After loading a one-horse wagon, Schmurr and Mary E. Conning took their seats on top of the load. The harness broke and the horse shied into a ditch and upset the wagon, throwing them both out. The furniture fell on top of them. Schmurr's skull was fractured and the woman was badly bruised. Both are now in the hospital.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic coast and North Pacific coast and on the middle plateau and over Lake Superior.

A disturbance appears to be developing to the north of Montana. Showers have occurred in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature has remained stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	73	71	71
6 A. M.	67	72	72
9 A. M.	68	78	79
12 M.	71	82	85
3 P. M.	73	81	87
6 P. M.	72	78	82
9 P. M.	69	75	79
2 P. M.	66	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79⅛
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1896	70
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

TEN EYCK WINS AT HENLEY

American Defeats Blackstaffe in the Final Heat for the Diamond Sculls.

HIS VICTORY NOT POPULAR

Charges of Professionalism Made and Much Bitterness Shown—Leander Defeats New College for the Stewards' Challenge Cup.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 16.—E. H. Ten Eyck of Massachusetts won the final heat for the diamond sculls to-day, beating Blackstaffe, the Englishman. Ten Eyck had the Berks station.

Among the American visitors were Adlai E. Stevenson and Miss Stevenson, John W. Foster, Col. J. C. Colquhoun and Miss Colquhoun, Consul General Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, Major Gen. Whippe, Mrs. and Miss Cliggott of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Jarvis of New York.

Ten Eyck got away first, slightly

ment by time. The half-mile stake was reached in 3:05. Ten Eyck was then a length ahead, and, though Howell spurted gamely, he could not overtake the leader. But it was a close race, Ten Eyck winning by half a length in 8:36, which, prior to Blackstaffe's achievement this morning, was record time. The three-quarters stake was reached in 4:49, and the mile stake in 6:27.

Ten Eyck's victory was received in almost ominous silence. Howell, however, whom everybody knows to be an American, was encouraged by applause, cheers, and wild yells from the start to the finish.

After the race Dr. McDowell said to the correspondent of The Associated Press:

"I shall come again next year, and every year until I win. After I caught the crab I lost my gait, and could not pick it up. Mr. Blackstaffe rowed in great form. Anyway, I was within the record."

In the final race for the Grand Challenge Cup, New College, Oxford, beat the Leander Club by two feet.

In the final race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Trinity College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge. The winner had the Berks station.

In the final race for the Thames Challenge Cup, the Kingston Rowing Club, which had the Bucks station, beat Christ Church, Oxford.

In the final for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, the Eton College eight (including Mr. Astor) beat the eight of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The winner had the Bucks station.

Leander Defeats New College.

The final for the Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by the Leander Club, which beat New College, Oxford. The winner had the Bucks station.

The final for the Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, from the Berks station, beating Jesus College, Cambridge.

The final for the Ladies' Challenge Cup was a great race. When they passed Fawley Court boathouse Eton was in the lead, but Emmanuel steadily crawled up, until they were opposite the grand stand, when Eton rowed them down in splendid fashion and won by half a length. The time was 7 minutes and 1 second, which is 9 seconds inside the record.

The final for the Nickalls Challenge Cup was won by E. R. Balfour and Nickalls, Leander, who beat A. S. Bell and W. J. Fernie, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, starting from the Berks station.

EDWARD H. TEN EYCK'S CAREER.

Winner of the Diamond Sculls a Yankee Youth of Eighteen.

Edward H. Ten Eyck, the first American to win the Diamond Sculls, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., on Aug. 7, 1879, so that he has yet to celebrate his eighteenth birthday. His performance is not considered so wonderful by his intimate friends, for he comes from a family of crack oarsmen, his father and his grandfather before him being renowned for their work in the sport.

Young Ten Eyck made his first race in August of 1895, when he and his clubmates had a private trial with the oars to see which was the best fitted to represent the Wachusetts Boat Club at the New England regatta of that year. He won the trial race, and took off the honors at the regatta with ease. At Saratoga last year the boy was entered for the intermediate singles at the National Regatta. He won this event, besides establishing a new record for the mile and a half, intermediate class, making the distance in 9 minutes and 59 seconds.

Ten Eyck entered the senior scull race on the Charles River of the New England Amateur Rowing Association on last Labor Day, in the hope of meeting Maguire and Whitehead, both crack amateurs. Neither of them would go against him, but later Whitehead accepted his challenge, and was beaten by Ten Eyck in October last, on Lake Quinsigamond, in 9 minutes 58 2-5 seconds. In this race Ten Eyck won the title of champion of America, and the Wachusett Boat Club sent him to Henley to win the Diamond Sculls.

When the boy champion left Worcester with his father for the English shores, he received a public ovation.

The father of the young champion of the oars is James E. Ten Eyck, who lives with him at Worcester. The father was one of the best oarsmen of his day. He conducted all of his son's work, and prepared him to win the prize that many an older American had tried for and failed to get.

Fall from Storage Warehouse.

Thomas Lucas, forty years old, of 91 King Street, fell from the roof of the Gansevoort Storage Warehouse Company's new six-story building, at the foot of Horatio Street and North River, yesterday afternoon, and received injuries from which he died. Lucas was foreman of a gang of men, and when the accident happened he was on top of the building, superintending the placing of a large smokestack in position. Lucas leaned over the edge of the wall to note the progress of the work. As he inclined forward he steadied himself with the guy rope. The rope suddenly snapped, and Lucas plunged headlong to the roof of a two-story building adjoining. He struck almost on his head, and his skull was fractured in two places. His leg was also broken. The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, but died half an hour afterward.

German-Americans Organize a Club.

The German-American Reform Union in Brooklyn organized a new club last evening in the Twenty-second Ward. The meeting was held in Kolley's Prospect Hall, in Prospect Avenue. Dr. John Frederich opened the meeting and was elected Chairman. In an address he said there were 40,000 Germans in Brooklyn who would certainly wield great influence in the coming campaign. He said the principles of the union included the separation of municipal from National politics, home rule, the repeal of all Puritan laws, especially the Raines law; a more equitable system of taxation, war on trusts and monopolies, and the election of tried and able men, who will favor these principles.

People's League Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the People's League held a meeting last night at 61 East Fourth Street. Thaddeus B. Wakeman presided. A committee was appointed to confer with all Democrats in Greater New York who believe in upholding the principles of the Chicago platform with the view to having these principles, as well as those in the platform of the People's League, included in the platform of the local Democratic Party this year. It was decided to print Altgeld's Fourth of July speech for circulation in this city and through the West.

Russian-American League Formed.

The Citizens' Union is now confining itself, according to Secretary John C. Clark, to receiving ballots for Seth Low for Mayor and enrollment lists from the various districts. A new league has been organized to work in conjunction with the Union. It is to be known as the Russian-American League. It will hold its first campaign meeting tonight at 59 Rivington Street. James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union; Dr. W. K. Brown, Mark J. Gretsch, W. Schor, and Elias Rosenthal are expected to speak.

Platt Men Opposed to Raymond.

The ten delegates who represent the five Republican clubs in the Thirty-third Assembly District, and who are opposed to the leadership of Frank Raymond, held another meeting at 300 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last night. Assemblyman Brown presided. A resolution declaring the loyalty of the clubs to Mr. Platt was adopted. It was decided to hold a conference next Wednesday night, and to invite other clubs opposed to Mr. Raymond to send delegates.

Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach.

Senator T. C. Platt was expected to reach the city last night and go to the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where he will remain until Monday. L. E. Quigg, who returned from Washington Thursday, and other Republican leaders will go out to the beach to-morrow to confer with him.

Ex-Senator Hill Seeking Rest.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived in the city yesterday on his way to Normandale-by-the-Sea, where he will spend some time. He refused to discuss politics, and said he was seeking rest and not excitement.

Appointed Excise Agent.

ALBANY, July 16.—George W. Smith of Upper Jay has been appointed by Excise Commissioner Lyman a special excise agent for the Fourth Judicial District. Mr. Smith stood highest on the "merit" list of the Civil Service Commission, and also on the "fitness" list of Commissioner Lyman.

CHINAMAN JIN HAS ALIBIS

American Influences Opposed to Alleged Persecutions by the Rulers of Mott Street.

A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL

Hearing in the Staten Island Court Adjourned for a Week—Friends Appear for Laundryman Convicted on Alleged Perjured Testimony.

George Jin, otherwise known as Jin Bing, the Chinaman of 1,386 Second Avenue, whose arrest last week caused rumors of abduction and highbinding operations and the dead-locking of the laundry of his neighborhood, resulting in woes unutterable and social calamities, appeared before Justice Acker on Staten Island yesterday for judgment.

When Jin—which is the fixed and pivotal section of his name around which all his aliases revolve—was first arraigned after his arrest, he was promptly convicted of stealing a watch, on the testimony of several of his countrymen, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Guy Maine of St. Bartholomew's Guild, appeared, however, at exactly the right time—as rescuers always do appear on the stage and Staten Island, but never in actual human life—and with a practical ball bond averted the impending doom.

Yesterday was set for the hearing of a motion for a new trial. There were some demonstrations in Mott Street, where a faction of Chinamen who are conservatives, carrying their shirts outside their trousers and doing business on the 10 cents per garment basis, are foes of Jin because he is a radical—an eight-cent radical, wearing his clothes as they come, instead of backward. The symptoms secured from Joss were, however, not favorable.

Last night a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES visited Jin's laundry. Jin was there, ironing industriously a very large shirt with a bosom so small as to suggest that the citizen who wears it must put a good deal of responsibility upon his waistcoat buttons. Jin's alibi was also present, and it was obvious that it was a drunken alibi. It was an undersized American youth, with a painfully inflamed countenance and an artificial excitability. The alibi was enjoying that greatest of all the luxuries of intoxication—pouring out a hard-luck story to a man who could not possibly give him another in return. It was Occidental and obviously accidental volubility imposing itself upon Oriental taciturnity and patient submission to the decree of fate.

The reporter asked if George Jin was there. Jin promptly answered, "No." The alibi, in a moment of inebriate inadvertence, told the truth and said, "Yes."

After much questioning and explaining, this statement was elicited from Jin:

"Tinny nix wik."

Which signifies that the case had been continued until next week.

"Sey!" said the alibi, exploding suddenly from melancholy into violent aggressiveness. "Sey! How's dis? Kin dis gen'l'man be here an' in Staten Islan' at de same time?

"Sey!" he continued, yet more violently, "it's disaway, see? Dis gen'l'man here giv me brudder an' me our shirt at 11 o'clock in de day, see? Dat's de time dese udder gen'l'men sweer he stole dere watch, see? Dis gen'l'man had his witnesses dere ter day, see? Me and me brudder we sweers ter dat an' it goes, see? W'y didn't dese udder gen'l'men gidder witnesses dere, see? It's my belief dad dese udder gen'l'men sweers a lie see? I don't think enny gen'l'man orter do anodder gen'l'man daterway, see?"

"Tinny nix wik," said Jin, placidly and peacefully, ironing another long, wide shirt, with a narrow, brief bosom, while his associate manager blew water against other garments like a yellow whale.

Jin's friends claim that $800 has been spent to hire witnesses against him and to corrupt the interpreter—the conduit through which the hash of testimony trickles brokenly to the intelligence of the court. It is certain that the prosecution failed to appear yesterday. Jin will be on hand next week with his alibis sobered up, and expects a vindication. There is likely to be some high American and low Chinese swearing when the time comes.

A. A. U. MANAGERS CONFER.

The Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held an important meeting Thursday evening at the Astor House, which did not adjourn until an early hour yesterday morning. Under the new amendment of the Amateur Athletic Union, which allows each association six delegates instead of three to the parent body, the board elected as additional delegates Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; James J. Frawley, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and John P. Boyle, Pastime Athletic Club.

The resignation of "Charley" White from the Board of Managers was accepted and Warren Sage was appointed a delegate from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to the Metropolitan Association.

CHILDREN HURT IN BROOKLYN.

James Ginevan, five years old, of 196 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, was playing in the street at Ewen and Ten Eyck Streets last night, when Charles Schmidt drove along, with a team attached to a heavy truck. The boy was being chased by some other boys, and ran directly in front of the team. He was knocked down, and the wheels passed over his body, mangling him so badly that he died before the arrival of the ambulance surgeon. Schmidt, who lives at 146 Roosevelt Street, was arrested.

Joseph Zeilts, two years old, of 59 North First Street, Brooklyn, while crossing the street in front of his home yesterday, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon driven by Moritz Levy of 24 Rivington Street. His left elbow was fractured. Levy was arrested.

Undertaken George Steiner of 170 Norton Street left his wagon standing in front of 73 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and John Heyman, three years old, of that address climbed into it. The horse ran away, and the boy was thrown out and his skull was fractured.

His Mercy Overstrained.

Charles Smith, a saloon keeper at 447 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday went before Police Justice Potts and secured a warrant for the arrest of Warren A. Richards, for whom he said he had cashed three worthless checks, giving Richards $37, their face value. When two checks were returned Smith gave Richards one year in which to redeem them. The year of grace expired on Thursday. The warrant has not yet been served.

Attacked by a Mad Mastiff.

Paul Unterdorfel, a fifteen-year-old boy of 13 South Street, Holyoke, Mass., accompanied by his uncle, Oscar Hupfer, of the same place, arrived at the Pasteur Institute last night. Unterdorfel has four very dangerous wounds inflicted by a mad mastiff on June 26. He was passing a neighbor's yard near his home when the dog ran out and attacked him. Before the brute was beaten off the lad's left arm, left side, and left shoulder were badly lacerated.

Ferry Across the Bay.

The Narrows Ferry Company has just been incorporated, to run a ferry from a point near Fort Hamilton to Clifton, S. I. The boat will run every day, including Sunday, at intervals of half an hour, from each side, up to 9 P. M.

Riverside Pleasure Club.

The Riverside Pleasure Club, of which John F. Dunphy is President, and in which a number of Maritime Exchange people are interested, has chartered the steamboat Crystal Stream for its outing on Monday next. They will go to Whitestone Landing, where they will eat and have their games.

William W. Waite Pardoned.

William W. Waite, serving a five years' sentence in the Kings County Penitentiary for assault, was released yesterday on a pardon from President McKinley. The prisoner is said to be very sick. On Jan. 28, 1895, he was sentenced to prison by Judge Robert W. Hughes of Norfolk, Va. His term would have expired on Aug. 28, 1898.

SULTAN YIELDS TO EUROPE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, informed the Ambassadors to-day that the Sultan had agreed in the principle of the demands of the powers and was prepared to accept their views on the peace conditions.

It remains to be seen at to-morrow's conference between Tewfik Pasha and the Ambassadors what the acceptance amounts to. As the Grand Vizier is known to oppose the acceptance of the terms of the powers, and has not yet resigned, it is believed that a further hitch will be discovered, although it is reported that the Sultan's sudden decision is due to the receipt of another peremptory telegram from the Czar.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S SMALL VOTE

PARIS, July 16.—Upon the reintroduction of the Direct Taxes bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Cavaignac, on behalf of the Opposition, moved to substitute an income tax proposal for the bill. His motion was defeated by a vote of 282 to 249—not a brilliant Government victory.

Christian Brothers' Superior Dead.

PARIS, July 16.—Pierre Chevreau, Superior of the Brothers of Christian Instruction, is dead.

Charles Hudson, Actor, Dead.

LONDON, July 16.—Charles Hudson, the actor, is dead. He accompanied Wilson Barrett on the latter's tour of the United States.

ALL THE OFFICERS RESIGNED.

One of the most unusual occurrences in a National Guard regiment has taken place in Company C, Ninth Regiment. All the officers of the company have resigned in a body. The officers are Capt. Harold S. Poole, First Lieut. Frederick N. Owen, and Second Lieut. Henry F. Peake. Their action has caused quite a sensation in the regiment.

The official reason given out for their unlooked-for action is said to be business, but those in a position to know state that the real reason is dissatisfaction with the decision of the majority of their brother soldiers in voting to readopt the handsome distinctive uniform of the regiment, which was discarded some years ago when the regiment, with others, agreed to accept the State service uniform.

A short time since a vote was taken in the regiment among the officers and men as to the advisability of procuring the distinctive uniform at the expense of the members of the regiment.

As nearly all the other regiments have fallen into line in procuring the distinctive uniforms which are favored by the Brigade Commander, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the officers of the Ninth were of decided opinion that it would be to the regiment's benefit to procure a distinctive dress for occasions of ceremony.

Company C headed by Capt. Poole and his officers were opposed, it is said, to the additional uniform, claiming that the added expense to the members of the company would hurt recruiting, and he would be unable to fill the ranks. Nearly all his brother officers, however, thought the reverse, and the result of the vote so showed.

Capt. Poole, it is said, was so incensed at the change that he decided to resign, and his Lieutenants, in support of their Captain, took a similar action. Col. Seward promptly detailed J. G. Quinby, Lieutenant in Company G, to take the command of Company C pending the selection of a successor to Capt. Poole. Neither Col. Seward nor the officers of the company concerned will talk on the matter. The rank and file of the company are not at all surprised at the action of their officers.

Capt. Poole first joined the Guard as a private in Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, in September, 1888; was elected Second Lieutenant of Company C, Ninth Regiment, November, 1891; was promoted First Lieutenant Feb. 23, 1893, and Captain in November of the same year.

Lieut. Owen began service in the Guard as a Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, in March, 1888, and was honorably discharged in May, 1891. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Regiment, in December, 1892.

Lieut. Peake enlisted as a seaman in the First Naval Battalion in June, 1891, and was promoted a Second Lieutenant in Company C, Ninth Regiment, in September, 1893.

DUPONT BROKE DOWN.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 16.—The new torpedo boat Dupont, built by the Herreshoffs, started out on her official speed trial this morning, but owing to an accident the trial was called off. The boat, however, on a six-mile run, developed the remarkable estimated speed figure of 31.7 knots, the fastest speed ever made by any craft in American waters. To-day's mishap will keep the boat tied up for some time.

The start this morning was made with the conditions very favorable. The Dupont started over the course under 240 pounds steam pressure, and the engines speeding at 405 revolutions. This sent her over the first six miles of the course, from Warwick Light to the tug Leyden, at a speed rate figured at 31.7 knots. Shortly after passing the tug, the piston on the forward engine which propelled the starboard screw showed a decided tendency to heat. The engineer in charge began to throttle down, but before the engine lost its momentum the piston of the after low-pressure valve stuck and the valve was shattered. The Dupont returned to her wharf under the port engine.

The extent of the damage to the machinery is unknown to-night, as some of the cylinders may have been cut. The cause of the heating is not known, and it will be necessary to strip the engine. As soon as the extent of the damage is ascertained, the Navy Department will be notified. It is probable that it will take several days to put the boat in condition for another trial.

CHARLES F. CROCKER DYING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Vice President Charles F. Crocker of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who was recently stricken with paralysis, grows steadily worse, and it is believed he can live only a few hours.

His brother, George Crocker, is hurrying here on a special train.

MISS McKAY GETS A FORTUNE.

Miss Phoebe McKay, a domestic, who has been employed in many prominent families in Flushing, was notified by a firm of solicitors from Scotland to-day that she was part heir to the fortune of a wealthy uncle who died not long ago, and which was amassed in the South African trade.

The uncle left his fortune to charitable purposes and the Presbyterian Church. Miss McKay often spoke of her wealthy uncle, but knew of his intention to leave his fortune as he did, and said she never expected to receive any of it. It appears the will was broken on a technicality, and the heirs will obtain the money.

Miss McKay's share is said to be about $1,000,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:35 A. M.—Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Louis Kemp; damage, $200.

6:35 A. M.—20 East Thirteenth Street, Martin Harchlie; damage, $5.

1:20 P. M.—78 Oliver Street, R. Mosero; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—150 Duane Street, Hubert Van Waggoner; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—427 East Houston Street, Philip Friedman; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—126 Macdougal Street, L. Tasine; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—1,339 Third Avenue, H. Schuman; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 16.—The Rising Sun Hotel, on Tenth Avenue, was gutted by fire early this morning. Loss about $20,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—Fire destroyed this morning The grand stand of the Rochester Baseball Company, at Riverside Park. President Buckley estimates the damage at $9,000. It is probable that this will end baseball in Rochester for the season.

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y., July 16.—The livery barn of James Rich, together with five horses and several carriages, was burned early this morning The Baker Block was damaged, and A. K. Laird, grocery, and Jerry Tracy, bakery, were burned out. Loss, $6,500.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Fire destroyed the three-story brick building at 424 and 426 Charles Street, owned by John Gaucher Sons, and occupied by T. Dumas as a furniture warehouse. The adjoining building, owned and occupied by L. F. Duffy as a trunk manufactory was also destroyed, together with the stock. James J. Reiss & Co.'s warehouse, stocks of E. M. Simon, and the Moreau-Wob.ette Shoe Company were damaged by fire and water. Loss, $60,000.

GOLD STRIKES IN ALASKA

The Greatest Excitement Along the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

WEALTH OF THE KLONDIKE

Confirming the Stories of Fabulous Wealth to be Dug Up—Authentic Letter from H. A. Stanley of Binghamton, N. Y.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 16.—The Pacific coast, from San Francisco to Puget Sound, is the scene to-day of the greatest gold excitement since the days of '49. It rivals even the palmiest days of Australia, when the gold fields of that country were opened up. From the Klondike, the new placer camp in the northwest territory, near the Alaska boundary, come accounts of large finds of marvelous richness, in which men have grown fabulously rich in a single night.

These are no fairy tales. They have been authenticated completely within the week by letters received here from well-known Seattle persons, among them T. S. Lippy, for a number of years Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city.

Mail Carrier Jack Carr arrived here yesterday and brings accurate information, completely confirming all that has been written. On top of this comes the letter of H. A. Stanley of Binghamton, N. Y., in which he corroborates the accounts of the surpassing richness of the Klondike placer deposits, and says that he is afraid to tell all he knows, for fear he would be discredited.

Crowding to the Gold Fields.

Inflamed by these discoveries the people of the North Pacific coast are preparing to migrate to Alaska on the first steamers leaving Seattle Sunday and Tuesday next. Already the accommodations of the steamers sailing on these dates have been completely taken up, and special charters will be made to carry the hordes of men who are deserting their usual vocations for a chance to win a fortune in a few weeks in the Klondike.

The excitement grows hourly, and to-night small bands of people assembled on the streets awaiting advices from the steamship Portland, which has just entered the Straits of Fuca, fresh from St. Michael's, with a number of miners and thousands of dollars in gold nuggets aboard.

The Klondike first began to attract attention as a promising camp last Fall. During the Winter, when the streams entering into the Klondike were frozen solid, work in these 100 claims was prosecuted, and heaps of frozen gravel were piled up on the banks of the streams awaiting to be thawed out in the Spring to yield fabulously large sums in fine gold and nuggets. The gold is found under from twelve to twenty feet of sand and gravel at the bed of the creek.

Through the ice the miners burned holes with fire and then blasted out the pay dirt on the benches of bed rock.

Here are some of the results of the Spring clean-ups, as stated by the very best authorities, and now completely authenticated:

Frank Beecher, a Chicago bookkeeper, and his partner made $10,000 each, and paid the owner of a claim an equal amount as the result of sixty days' work in the Winter.

Clarence Berry paid his partners $100,000 for their interest in a pile of pay dirt on the dump. He has taken out $150,000 worth, and has the claim left. One claim paid at the rate of $1,000 per square foot. One claim forty-five feet wide panned out $90,000.

The first authenticated accounts of these discoveries reached Juneau three weeks ago, and on the following morning a schooner took out a large party for the camp.

The towns of Circle City and Forty Mile, on the Yukon, were deserted a week after the news reached there late in the Spring, and the residents have adjourned en masse to the Klondike.

Mailcarrier Carr, who is known here as truthful and reliable, says that there is not a blank in the 300 claims in the four creeks emptying into the Klondike.

T. S. Lippy, formerly Y. M. C. A. Secretary here, has arrived at San Francisco with $65,000 in dust, and has been offered a half million for his claim. He was gone eighteen months.

Exodus of Prominent Persons.

A number of large parties have been organized here within twenty-four hours, and will go north on the steamer Portland.

They included a number of the most prominent residents of the city—lawyers, politicians, bank clerks, wholesale dealers, and mining men. Among them is ex-Gov. McGraw, Josiah Collins, a prominent attorney; Brig. Gen. E. M. Carr, Sidney Hansard, a bank teller; George B. Kittinger, a heavy British Columbia mining operator, and many others equally prominent in the State.

People are forsaking their usual business and are preparing to leave for the far north by scores. The country covered by Klondike camp is small in area, extending from the mouth of the river only nine miles west.

There is an immense reach of country beyond which has not yet been prospected. At this rate Alaska's population will be trebled in a year.

The news of the fabulous wealth discovered and yet to be discovered on the Klondike in North Alaska has been confirmed by the actual quantity of the precious yellow metal brought into Tacoma and Seattle, but detailed and circumstantial evidence of great "finds" is offered by letters addressed by certain miners to their friends in Seattle and Juneau. A recent number of The Alaska Mining Record, published in Juneau, contained these letters, which are here reprinted in part. The first is one to John Baker, Juneau, formerly of Seattle, and is written by Frederick Fay, also well known in the latter place:

Circle City, May 23, 1897.

Friend Baker: * * * The stories told are not exaggerated. One hundred dollars to the pan is very common. One can hardly believe it, but it is true, nevertheless.

Eldorado is staked off into claims for eight or ten miles, and every claim so far has shown up big. One claim was sold for $100,000 three days ago. Bonanza is good also, and two or three other gulches close by show up well. Every camp in the Yukon Valley is deserted for Klondike. Wages there are $15, while $12 is the prevailing rate here. No one wants to work for wages, but all are prospecting.

"A very hard country to live in on account of the mosquitoes and poor grub, but healthy, and a show to make a ten-strike.

FRED BREWSTER FAY.

One of the best known men in Seattle was William Shuler, who now lives in Juneau. He received a letter from his brother Burt, which reads, in part, as follows:

Klondike, N. W. T., June 5, 1897.

Dear Will: * * * There is nothing a man could eat or wear that he cannot get a good price for. First-class rubber boots are worth from an ounce to $25 per pair. The price of flour has been raised from $4 to $6, and was selling at $50 when we arrived, as it was being freighted from Forty Mile. One boat has already reached here and another is expected to-day. Big money can be made by bringing small outfit over the trail this Fall. Wages have been $15 per day all Winter, though a reduction to $10 was attempted, but the miners quit work. I am about to start a blacksmith shop at the mines, having secured an outfit at Fort Cudahy and Forty Mile. * * *

"Here is a creek that is eighteen miles long, and, as far as is known, without a miss. There are not enough men in the country to-day to work the claims. Several other creeks show equal promise, but very little work has been done on the latter. I have seen gold dust until it looks almost as cheap as sawdust. If you are coming in, come prepared to stay two years at least; bring plenty of clothing and good rubber boots. BURT SHULER."

William Dyer of Juneau received the following:

Klondike, May 27, 1897.

Friend Bill: We landed here the 17th and went on a stampede the next day, and have just got back. I came through the camp and saw a good many friends. I saw Burt; he has a claim on Bonanza Creek. Billy Leake has bought a claim on Eldorado; the claim is supposed to be worth a million; there are thirty-four claims on the same creek which seem to be as good. * * * Wages are $15 a day; everything is high; gum boots are selling at $25. I look for a new strike this Summer, as many men are out prospecting, and it is the best gold country I ever saw. * * *

"It will pay to bring anything here which can be carried in; the demand is good, and prices such that there is money in anything that can be brought in. Money will hardly buy claims here now, but men can often get in on a 'lay.' I know men who took 'lays' since Feb. 1 and made enough to go out with as high as $20,000 apiece.

"ANDY HENSLEY."

Under date of May 18, from Circle City,

In the Heat

Of Summer the blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition. Otherwise there is great danger of sudden illness which may lead to protracted suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for this season, as it gently tones the stomach, purifies and enriches the blood, and gives vigor and vitality. It wards off malaria and protects the system from warm-weather ailments. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take.

Oscar Ashby writes to Karl Koehler of Juneau as follows:

"I made the trip from here up to Klondike last Winter. That Klondike is a great country, and we are fairly in the swim. I suppose. We bought Claim No. 31 on Eldorado and paid quite a little sum for it, but we could now get three times what we paid for it. * * * There will be more gold taken out here this Spring than has been taken from the Yukon country in all the past years combined, and we are in the thickest. The Greek from Douglas Island will be out soon; he has been drifting on Claim No. 30 below us, and in forty days' burning he has taken out from $8,000 to $10,000. The claim above us is just as good.

"Provisions are very scarce; bacon has sold at $1 a pound; eggs, $2 a dozen; milk, $1 per can; flour, $15 per sack of 50 pounds.

"I tell you one thing: if they find a few more Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks they will have to demonetize gold. Some of the kings here are hurrying out to spend their money before that is done. However, I am going to take chances on mine."

STORY OF THE GREAT "FINDS."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Associated Press has received a letter from H. A. Stanley, President of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Evening Herald Company, telling of the wonderful gold discoveries in Alaska. Mr. Stanley wrote from St. Michael's Island, where he stopped on his way to the Yukon mining region. Writing under date of June 30, he says, in part:

"The ice went out of the Yukon about June 15, and the river steamer Portus R. Wear, which wintered at Dawson, 2,225 miles up, reached St. Michael's June 27. The Wear brought authentic news of some of the most wonderful gold strikes in the world's history, and brought also some forty-five miners, every man bringing from $5,000 to $100,000 of dust and nuggets, with an aggregate of more than $1,000,000. Just how much the Wear brought in on its own account, as the exchange for provisions and supplies furnished miners by the North American Trading and Transportation Company, could not be ascertained, but the amount is very large.

"The steamer Alice arrived at St. Michael's on June 29, bringing twenty-five miners and half a million in gold for them and much on their own account. The passengers on the Alice confirmed the news reported by the passengers of the Wear.

"The richest gold strike the world has ever known was made in the Klondike region last August and September, but the news did not get even to Circle City until Dec. 15, when there was a great stampede over the 300 miles intervening between there and the newer fields. On Aug. 12 George Cormack made the first great strike on Bonanza Creek, and on Aug. 19 seven claims were filed in that region. Word got to Forty Mile and Circle City, but the news was looked upon as a grub-stake rumor. On Dec. 15, however, authentic news was carried to Circle City by J. M. Wilson of the Alaska Commercial Company and Thomas O'Brien, a trader. They carried not only news, but prospects, and the greatest stampede ever known in this part of the world began. Those who made the 300 miles first struck it richest. Of all the 200 claims staked out on the Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks, not one has proved a blank. Equally rich finds were made June 6 and 10 on Dominion Creek. Not less than 300 claims have been staked out on Indian Creek, and the surface indications are that these are as rich as any of the others. The largest nugget yet found was picked up by Bert Hudson, on Claim No. 6, on the Bonanza, and was worth $257.

"Next in size was one found by J. Clements on Indian Creek, worth $231. The last four pans Clements took out were worth $2,000, and one went $775. Bigger pots have been struck in other regions, but nowhere on earth has so rich a general find been made as in this section. In all about seventy-five lucky miners have reached St. Michael's. Some brought but a portion of their clean-up, preferring to invest other portions in mines they know to be rich. Among the most lucky are J. J. Clements of Los Angeles, who has cleaned up about $175,000, bringing out $50,000 and investing the rest; Prof. T. C. Lippy of Seattle, who brought out about $50,000 and has $150,000, in sight, and who claims his mine is worth $500,000 or more; William Stanley of Seattle, who cleaned up $112,000; Clarence Berry, $110,000; Henry Anderson, $55,000; Frank Keller, $50,000; J. Kelley, $33,000; William Sloane of Nanaimo, B. C., $55,000, and at least thirty more who will not talk, but stand guard over the treasure in their staterooms. Then there are at least twenty more men bringing from $5,000 to $20,000. All this gold and more to come is the clean-up of last Winter's work. It must all come out via St. Michael's, and the bulk of supplies must go in that way. The two great transportation companies pushing in supplies are the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company."

Mr. Stanley will remain in Alaska and gather all the information he can.

ARTHUR F. DENNETT INSANE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—Arthur F. Dennett of New York, formerly Superintendent of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime, was committed to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane in this city to-day.

After leaving a New York hospital last Spring, Dennett spent several weeks in this city, and then went to The Weirs Inn, where he began plans for managing the Aquedokten Lodge during the Summer. He suffered so severely from insomnia that he was obliged to relinquish all work, and he returned to this city.

He has continued to be troubled by inability to sleep, and at an early hour this morning he left his bed, and, clad only in his night clothes, taking a lantern which had been left by the side of the highway to warn teams of an obstruction, he began to perambulate the streets. A policeman saw Dennett and took him to the station house, where the man refused to tell his name or give any information. He was recognized, however, and after the doctors had examined him to-day, he was pronounced insane.

THE BRADBURYS RECONCILED.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Millionaire Bradbury of California and his wife met here to-night for the first time since the woman eloped two weeks ago with H. Russell Ward. They became reconciled and will return to California to-morrow.

The meeting of the Colonel and his wife at the station was frosty, but his wife's mother greeted him affectionately. Separate carriages conveyed Col. Bradbury and his wife to the Wellington Hotel, where two suites had been engaged. A long conference was held, and at midnight the Colonel wired his brother in Los Angeles: "We will start West to-morrow. Everything all right."

DR. ANGELL GOING TO TURKEY.

Dr. James B. Angell, ex-President of Michigan University, and now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey, arrived in this city yesterday on his way to Constantinople. He is accompanied by his wife and servants. He will sail for Havre by the Normandie to-day.

Dr. Angell spent most of yesterday visiting some of his personal friends and completing arrangements for his trip. In reference to his mission he said:

"I shall go directly to Paris, where Minister A. M. Terrell is now stopping. He will remain there until I can reach France, as we wish to confer upon matters connected with the mission. From Paris I shall hasten as rapidly as may be possible to Constantinople. I am anxious to settle down in the mission, as I do not think it well that, at this critical juncture in affairs, the United States should be without a representative at the Ottoman capital."

In answer to a question as to the objection the Sublime Porte had raised to his appointment, Dr. Angell said:

"I do not expect any objection to my appointment or to my exercise of the duties of the office. I have not said or done anything very bad, and I do not think the Turks can reasonably object to me. Besides, my personal views are nothing in matters of this kind. I am expected to represent the country, not myself; and I will try to see that the interests of the United States are not imperiled."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:44	Sun sets...7:27	Moon rises..9:27	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:57	Gov. Isl'd..10:25	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:04	Gov. Isl'd..10:22	H. Gate...12:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Id., Jamaica, and Savanilla.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amana, Cape Colony and Natal	P. M. 8:30 A. M.	P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, London		
Irrawaddy, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monawk, London		
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano	10:30 A. M.	
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Santo Domingo, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Adriatic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACI

SLOW PROGRESS ON TARIFF

Republicans of the Senate and House Still Far from an Agreement.

SUGAR THE STUMBLING BLOCK

Senate Ready to Compromise, but House Insisting Upon Its Schedule or None—Other Features of the Bill Nearly Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To-night the conferrees on the Tariff bill are no nearer an agreement on the sugar schedule, which continues to be the chief bone of contention, than they were when they began. Each side is standing out as firmly as ever for its own rates. The House conferrees are convinced that they can win, supported as they are by almost the unanimous sentiment of their party in the House, and some of them talk with resignation of remaining here all Summer rather than yielding to the Senate on this point.

There were rumors during the day that the Senate conferrees were about to surrender on sugar, but they proved to be utterly without foundation. Believing that if the Senate itself were permitted to vote on the question it would recede from its rates on sugar, there was also talk during the day of forcing an expression on the subject from the Senate in some way for its effect on the conferrees, but this also on investigation proved to be little more than idle gossip.

So far as can be ascertained, the Senate conferrees are as determined as those of the House not to surrender. There is little doubt, however, that they would accept a compromise if the other side would agree to it. The difficulty is that the House conferrees refuse to entertain any proposition for compromise. Thus far their ultimatum has been the House schedule or nothing.

While the sugar schedule blocks the way to an agreement, the conferrees have not been idle. Much progress has been made with the minor features of the bill, and tentative agreements have been reached in many of the important paragraphs. An influential member of the House, who is kept well advised of the situation, said to-night that if the sugar schedule were out of the way a complete agreement could be reached in four hours.

As yet there is apparently no prospect of breaking the dead-lock. If the present situation continues until Tuesday or Wednesday next, the current opinion among the members of the House is that a disagreement will be reported for the purpose of giving each house an opportunity to instruct its conferrees on the main obstacle to an agreement.

PRICE OF ARMOR PLATE.

House Concurs with the Senate in Fixing It at Not to Exceed $300 Per Ton.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered as soon as the Senate met to-day. Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) in charge of the bill, stated that the price of armor plate was not included in the report. Nothing had been done on that subject, except that the Senate conferrees had stated positively that the Senate would not consider any sum over $300 per ton for armor. The report was agreed to, and a further conference ordered.

When the House resumed its session today after the recess from yesterday, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) stated that the conferrees on the Deficiency Appropriation bill had agreed upon a partial report. As the report must first be acted upon by the Senate, and as assurances had been given that it would be immediately disposed of there, a recess was taken until 1:30 P. M.

After the recess Mr. Cannon called up the conference report, which meantime had been agreed to by the Senate. Mr. Cannon explained the report and the items on which an agreement had been reached, after which the conference report was agreed to. The items still in dispute were then discussed.

When the armor-plate amendment was reached, Mr. Cannon moved that the House insist on its disagreement, and Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) moved to concur with an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposition by the terms of which the cost of the armor plate for the three battleships now unfinished was increased from $2,407,500 to $3,210,000, and the limit of cost of the armor from $300 to $400 per ton.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the last House, took the floor in support of Mr. Stone's motion. He explained at length the history of the controversy over the price of armor plate. Mr. Boutelle argued that the prices paid by foreign Governments for armor furnished conclusive evidence that it could not be manufactured for $300.

Mr. King, (Dem., Utah,) in opposing Mr. Stone's motion, declared that it would be a disgrace for the Government to deal longer with the Carnegie Company, which investigation proved, had foisted upon the Government fraudulent and improper work.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) read from the reports of the Government experts detailed to investigate the cost of armor plate, showing that the highest figures made the cost of material and labor in a ton of armor $200.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) supported the amendment. The question at the base of this discussion, he contended, was whether or not Congress desired to authorize the completion of the three battleships now on the stocks. If it did, the Secretary of the Navy must be empowered to pay enough to secure armor. It had been demonstrated that no bids could be obtained at the price authorized by the Senate amendment.

"Is not the late Secretary of the Navy (Herbert) now the private attorney of the Carnegie Steel Company?" asked Mr. King.

"I do not know," replied Mr. Dalzell, "but I should hesitate to entertain such a suggestion about one who is not here to speak for himself."

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) insisted that there was a pool of all the armor plate manufacturing companies of the world, and charged that a conspiracy was in progress to coerce Congress into surrendering to organized greed as represented by these companies. The two war scares now running in the newspapers, he said, made up part of this conspiracy.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Cannon, who expressed the opinion that the Senate would never agree to any proposition fixing the limit of cost at more than $300. He did not indorse a portion of the Senate amendment, but if Mr. Stone's motion was voted down, he said, the House conferrees would consider themselves instructed not to agree to any increase of the limit of cost to more than $300.

Mr. Stone attempted at this point to secure an adjournment and thus delay action, but his motion was voted down. Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) then moved concurrence in the Senate amendment. On a rising vote there was plainly a large majority for the motion, and Mr. Boutelle demanded the yeas and nays. "The record may be valuable when the next Cuban resolution is brought in," he cried. Mr. Sayers's motion to concur was carried—yeas, 142; nays, 45. The bill was then sent to further conference, and the House adjourned until Monday.

ARRESTED BY THE SPANIARDS.

Senate Wants to Know About the Case of Alfred O. H. Huguet.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the Senate today Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) rising to a question of privilege, protested against published statements accusing him of Senatorial discourtesy in connection with editorials appearing in The Hartford Courant. He stated that his active connection with the paper ended twenty years ago, and that he was in no way responsible for its editorial utterances. His only connection with the paper, he said, was the very pleasant one of "editing its quarterly dividends."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) secured the adoption of a resolution asking the President for information as to the arrest of Alfred O. H. Huguet, a citizen of the United States, by the Spanish authorities at Havana on Sept. 6, 1896. Mr. Morgan briefly recited the circumstances in the case, and stated that he desired to test the power of Spain arbitrarily to banish a United States citizen doing business in Cuba without trial or evidence of his participation in the rebellion. The resolution was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) the bill was passed to give the consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said States.

The Harris resolution relating to the sale of Government interests in the Union Pacific Railroad was then taken up, and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) continued his speech in support of the resolution. When he closed, at 1:30 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

Excellence

Leather Goods

has been attained by The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, as the result of exacting care in the selection and importation of fine skins, and personal supervision in their manufacture.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

MAJORITY FOR M'CORD.

Nominee for Governor of Arizona Failed of Confirmation Only Through Lack of Quorum.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Senate spent more than four hours in executive session to-day in an effort to confirm the nomination of Myron H. McCord to be Governor of Arizona, and adjourned after 6 o'clock without having succeeded in that purpose. The failure was due, however, only to the absence of a quorum. A vote was secured, showing 26 votes for and 11 against confirmation—8 less than a quorum.

The contest was over Mr. McCord's record as developed by the investigation of the Committee on Territories, and was made principally by Senators Berry, Bate, and Teller, while Messrs. Davis, Carter, Spooner, and Kyle took the lead in Mr. McCord's behalf. Senator Carter being especially active, as Senator Berry was upon the opposing side. The debate was of a generally uninteresting character, dealing with the details of the charges against Mr. McCord, which cover practically the past twenty years.

The opposition to confirmation was based on the plea that a man against whom there were so many charges should not be elevated to so high an office until he was absolutely cleared of the charges. It was asserted that the committee had refused to make an investigation of some of the charges, and that the McCord family had made an immense fortune out of land legislation in his Congressional district in Wisconsin, for which he was responsible. It was declared on behalf of the committee that its investigation had been thorough, and it was held that it should be sufficient to relieve Mr. McCord of the aspersions upon his character.

Senator Spooner devoted himself to the charges in connection with the Wisconsin lands known as the Omaha Indian lands. He said that it was true that Mr. McCord's brother had been prosecuted for his connection with supposed frauds. Senator Spooner had been the attorney for the brother in this case, and he said he could bear testimony to the fact that while the suit lasted for eleven days, there had been no aspersion whatever upon the name of Myron H. McCord.

Mr. McCord's friends feel greatly encouraged over to-day's vote, and say that it is a sure precursor of confirmation with a quorum present when the nomination is next considered.

FOSTER'S WORK FOR SEALS.

London Skin Dressers Strengthen His Position as to the Extermination of the Herd.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ex-Secretary Foster is believed to be meeting with a large share of success in his efforts to secure from the British Government additional measures of protection for the seals in Bering Sea. While he has not yet reported that the British have formally consented to participate in a conference with this object in view, unofficial advices indicate that this is about to be accomplished.

The ex-Secretary has secured powerful assistance from the great London skin dressers, who handle all of the sealskins taken in the North Pacific and Bering Sea and prepare them for use in garments. These merchants are advised fully as to the prospects of each year's catch and the state of the sealeries, so it is regarded as strengthening Mr. Foster's case very much when, as he reports by cable to the State Department, they affirm the correctness of the conclusions reached by the American expert, Jordan, and by inference reject those of the Canadian expert, Thompson.

The issue between these experts, shortly stated, was whether or not the seals are being exterminated under existing regulations. The American's finding was in the affirmative. If Mr. Foster has paved the way for an international conference to protect the seals he has secured the most urgent of the demands made by our Government, but there is still no evidence that the British Government is willing to enter into a modus vivendi to save the seals while the interminable talking of such a conference is going on, and that was, it is said here, one of the most important objects of his mission.

TO DISPLACE W. C. FORD.

Secretary Gage Is Said to Contemplate a Change in the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is learned that Secretary of the Treasury Gage has in contemplation a change in the Bureau of Statistics. Worthington C. Ford, who has filled the post of chief of that bureau, is to give way, it is understood, to furnish the Secretary an opportunity to replace S. G. Brock, whom Mr. Ford succeeded.

To those who have had occasion to use the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, the work of Mr. Ford needs no word of praise, but the office is a desirable one in point of salary, and there has been great pressure to "loot" it.

A well-known Washington man said today: "Mr. Brock is a very clever man, and he will be as serviceable as his party can expect any self-respecting man to be in shoving that the new tariff must contribute to prosperity because it makes taxes higher."

A PLACE FOR POWDERLY.

Former General Master Workman to be Commissioner of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is understood among the Senators interested that the President has determined upon the appointment of Terrence V. Powderly, formerly General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, to be Commissioner General of Immigration, to succeed Mr. Stump, and that the nomination probably will be sent to the Senate within the next few days.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

Cabinet Discusses the Final Selection of Members.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Cabinet meeting to-day lasted longer than usual, yet accomplished little beyond discussing routine business. The Nicaragua Canal Commission was talked about with a view to the final selection of the members.

It is said that the composition of the body will be as reported heretofore, namely, Rear Admiral Walker, Capt. Carter of the Engineer Corps, and Prof. Haupt of Pennsylvania, provided the last-named will accept. He has been telegraphed an inquiry on that point.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Cherubusco, J. F. Bluto; Cossayuna, William Alexander; Forestville, C. L. Dix; Kattelville, Austin Hall; Smithborough, F. J. Knapp; Smith's Mills, L. D. York; Three Mile Mav, C. W. McKinstry.

New Jersey—Jacobstown, C. W. Hartshorn; Pitman Grove, P. H. Focer.

Naval Officer Sharkey Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Robert A. Sharkey of New York to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of New York.

SHIP CANAL TO THE LAKES

Major Symons Reports on Four Routes, Any of Which Might Cost $200,000,000.

BETTER TO ENLARGE THE ERIE

He Commends the Project to the Government as Worthy of Being Undertaken—Canalizing the Mohawk River One of Its Features.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to Congress the report of the Chief of Engineers on the preliminary examination made by Major T. W. Symons of the Corps of Engineers of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. The work was done in accordance with a provision in the last River and Harbor bill, directing the examination and estimates of the cost of construction of the most practicable route of such a canal, wholly within the United States, of sufficient capacity to transport the tonnage of the lakes to the sea.

Major Symons is of the opinion that the Erie Canal, when enlarged under the existing plans of the State of New York, would, if the restrictions imposed by the State upon its use be removed, give the commercial advantages of a ship canal. If this canal be further improved by enlargement to a size sufficient for 1,500-ton barges, making the necessary alterations in its alignment, so as to give a continuously descending canal all the way from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and canalizing the Mohawk River, Major Symons says such an improved canal, navigated by barges, would enable freight to be transported between the East and West at a lower rate than by ship canal navigated by large lake or ocean vessels, and he states that the enlargement of the Erie Canal, as suggested, with everything adapted to transport to the tonnage of the lakes, is a project worthy of being undertaken by the General Government, as the benefits derived would be commensurate with the cost, which is estimated approximately at one-fourth that of a ship canal.

Gen. Wilson says that owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation only the ordinary preliminary examination was made. He says Major Symons, who made the examination, found three possible routes for a ship canal, wholly within the United States.

The first extends from Lake Erie via the Upper Niagara, to the vicinity of Tonawanda or Lake Salle; thence by canal with locks to the lower Niagara, at or near Lewiston, or some point on Lake Ontario; thence through Lake Ontario to Oswego; thence up to Oswego and Oneida Rivers to Oneida Lake, through Oneida Lake; thence across the divide to the Mohawk, and down the Mohawk to the Hudson at Troy. This is designated as the Oswego route, and is the one Major Symons thinks the most practicable.

The second route follows the line of the Erie Canal from Lake Erie and the Niagara River to the Hudson. The third coincides with the first, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, running thence through Ontario to the St. Lawrence River and down the St. Lawrence to some point near Ogdensburg, thence crossing the State of New York to Lake Champlain, and up said lake to its head, and thence following in general the route of the Champlain Canal to the Hudson at Troy. While Major Symons mentions this as a possible route, he is of the opinion that it is not a practical one.

St. Lawrence-Champlain Route.

Allusion is also made in the report to still another route—the St. Lawrence-Champlain route—all of which, except a small portion, is in the United States. The rough estimate, $200,000,000, covers any of the possible routes mentioned. But this estimate, says the report, depends to a very great extent upon the action of the State of New York in regard to its canals, feeders, reservoirs, &c. To maintain such a canal, operate the locks, keep it in repair, &c., would cost, at a rough estimate, $2,000,000 per year. Such a canal, if constructed, would, the report says, have no military value. Major Symons is of the opinion, says the report, "that the construction of such a canal is not a project worthy of being undertaken by the General Government, as the benefits to be derived therefrom would not be properly commensurate with the cost."

The cost of the necessary surveys for a ship canal along the Niagara-Oswego route is estimated at $190,000; an entirely independent survey for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, $125,000; a combined survey of both, $250,000. In transmitting Major Symons's report to the division engineer, Col. G. L. Gillespie, says:

"The subject of transporting the tonnage of the lakes to the sea is exhaustively treated in this report, and the facts stated and the arguments thereon relative to the methods to be followed are worthy of the closest study by Congress."

No definite conclusions and recommendations can be given relative to location and methods of construction, he says, until after the suggested surveys have been made.

SENATOR HANSBROUGH TO WED.

Report that He Will Marry Miss Chapman Aug. 20 in This City.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Evening Star to-day announces that Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota and Miss Chapman of this city will be married in New York City on Aug. 20.

The Senator is a widower, his wife having died two years or more ago. Miss Chapman and he became acquainted about six weeks ago. The Senator this afternoon, when his attention was called to the publication, did not care to be interviewed on the subject.

Silver Service for the Helena.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The new gunboat Helena has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard to receive a silver service, to be presented by the State of Montana. Senator Carter will make the presentation, and Lieut. Commander Swinburne, commanding the Helena, is expected to respond.

HAWAIIANS DO NOT AGREE.

Envoy Damon Delighted with McKinley's Annexation Message—Major Iaukea Fears Destruction to Hawaiian Nationality.

The Hawaiian Envoy, S. M. Damon, and his military attaché, Major Iaukea, are still in the city. Mr. Damon said yesterday that he was in London when he heard the news that President McKinley had sent the annexation message to Congress.

"I was delighted to hear of it," he said, "because annexation has long been desired by us. I cannot speak for the Hawaiian people, as I have been absent from Honolulu for several months, but I am confident that the islands rejoiced over the news."

Mr. Damon added that he did not think the Senate would ratify the treaty at this session. The English, he said, did not seem to take much interest in the matter.

Major Iaukea, who is a native Hawaiian, spoke from a different point of view. He said that the natives do not wish annexation.

"They do not distrust the United States," he said, "but they are a sturdy, independent, distinctive, and peculiar people. They are fond of their country and their National customs. Their only fear is that they may lose all that goes to make a separate people, and that they may be merged into another race or a composite of races. They were fond of the old monarchy that endured so long in its patriarchal state, and they dread the inevitable changes that will follow annexation. I think they would have been willing for the change if it had come gradually, and through their own volition.

"However, the natives are now only a minority in Hawaii. Of 110,000 population, only 40,000 are natives, and of this latter number 5,000 are what are known as half castes. The taxpayers in Hawaii are not Hawaiians. The natives have lost control of their own country; but they dread the further grief of having their nationality merged into that of a foreign race, and so disappear from the earth."

The Hawaiians will leave for Honolulu in a few days.

For Debilitated Men.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not only pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men."

Is Your Name Missing from the Telephone Directory?

If so, just glance over a copy at the office of some friend who has telephone service, or at one of our many Public Telephone Pay Stations, and consider whether you can afford to be any longer unconnected with the superb system of rapid communication afforded by nearly 40,000 telephone stations in and near New York City. New York City service may be had from $90 a year. The rate advances according to the number of messages contracted for.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

15 Dey St. 962 B'way (23d St.). 115 W. 38th St.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Eighty-eight Designs Submitted for the Building—Twelve Will Be Selected.

The committee having in charge the selection of the plans in the first competition of architects for the New York Public Library Building held its first meeting yesterday in the office of the Secretary, George L. Rives, 32 Nassau Street. There were present Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia University, Bernard R. Green, Constructor of the new Congressional Library, and Dr. J. S. Billings, the Director of the New York Public Library.

The preliminary contest, in which a selection of twelve designs will be made, closed Thursday evening. The number of drawings submitted was eighty-eight. To judge these, the committee will hold meetings for the next ten days, when the names of the authors of the twelve most meritorious designs will be announced, each to be rewarded with $400.

Dr. Billings said yesterday that the committee was very well pleased with the plans. "Of course, it is to be presumed," he said, "that none of the architects who signed an agreement to enter a competition when the contestants were unknown and where each did not receive compensation, sent in designs. They are waiting to be invited to compete in the final trial. But the contents of many of the portfolios that we have show well-developed ideas carried out with artistic appreciation, as well as a knowledge of the requirements of utility demanded of a modern building."

Dr. Billings would not say whether any of the designs were modifications of the great edifices abroad, or whether most of them were along common lines of any particular school of architecture, but it was intimated in the Secretary's office that the prevailing element was a combination of the Greek and Roman design in façade, with modified Norman sides and rear, and interior designs of a more or less type of the Italian renaissance.

The committee will return to their authorities all plans not accepted, and will not show any designs to other competitors or to the public without consent of the authors.

LITTLE JOHNNY MINE SUIT.

Leonard S. Ballou Claims the Campions Concealed the Value and Yield of the Property.

In the New York offices of Western mining companies there was much discussion yesterday of the report which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of receivership proceedings brought by Eastern stockholders against the owners of the Little Johnny Mine at Leadville. Leonard S. Ballou, one of the plaintiffs, is connected with the trimmings house of Schwietering & Co. of this city.

Mr. Ballou said yesterday that he went to Leadville in the early seventies and bought the Uncle Sam Mine when it was little more than a claim. The mine was not as prolific in those days as it is to-day. He sold about half the mine to various parties, he says. He lived in Leadville till 1884, when he came East. The Uncle Sam Mine meanwhile was worked on shares, the various owners dividing up the yield pro rata according to the money they put into it.

In 1890 John F. Campion leased the mine for three years, agreeing to pay a royalty on the output and a stated sum for the monopoly of working it. Mr. Ballou says that in 1893 the Ibex Mining Company was formed, the Campions buying out thirty-two small shareholders of the mine. A general mining property called the Little Johnny Mine was formed. He says that the Campions got a further lease from him in 1893 on nominal terms by hiding the true yield of the mine.

The gold taken out since 1893 he estimated would amount to about $15,000,000, this estimate being based on the investigation made in 1893, since which time he has been unable to examine the property.

The amount involved in the suit is in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. The suit has been going on for several years. Mr. Ballou is waiting for dispatches from his counsel as to the outcome of the argument on the demurrers.

Mr. Ballou was not inclined to go into figures. He said that he had got most of his late information from a dispatch in a morning paper, and couldn't tell just how the case stood. Mr. Lay, the other plaintiff, he said, is a capitalist, who does not live in New York, and he would not tell where he lived.

EXEMPTED BY ITS CHARTER.

Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City Escapes Taxation.

The Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City yesterday escaped an assessment of $300 levied for the asphalting of Glenwood Avenue, because of the wording of its charter, granted in 1668 by Gov. Philip Carteret. The Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the church, appeared before the Board of Assessors armed with the ancient documents that have so long been preserved by succeeding consistories of the church. The charter, dated Sept. 22, 1668, was recorded in the office of the Surveyor General of East New Jersey at Perth Amboy. It provides that so long as the church is maintained it shall be free from all assessments, as well as taxes, no matter for what improvements imposed.

The board was obliged to admit the validity of the protest, and the assessment against the church was stricken from the list. The $300 from which the church is relieved will be distributed among the property owners assessed.

Jasper Joy, the Alleged Leper, Is Dead.

Jasper Joy, the alleged leper, whose case has recently attracted the attention of physicians in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 193 Palisade Avenue, from paralysis of the heart. Dr. Putnam, who has attended Joy since he first became ill, said this was the usual result of such cases. He had not anticipated a fatal result so soon, but said it was liable to happen at any moment. The funeral services will be held this evening, and the body, hermetically sealed in a zinc-lined casket, will be buried in the Newburg Cemetery at Newburg, N. Y.

Off for Europe.

The following are among those booked on the Cunard Line steamship Campania: Watson Armour, K. B. Armour, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Major Gen. and Mrs. W. J. Gascoigne of Toronto, James H. Harper, H. C. Hovey, William Winslow Sherman, Percy Sanderson, British Consul at New York; Mgr. Merry del Val, and Dr. G. T. Langhorne, United States Army.

Bullet Located by Radiograph.

BOSTON, July 16.—By the use of the radiograph on Robert Shaw, the would-be wife-murderer and suicide, at the Somerville Hospital to-day, a bullet in Shaw's head was located behind the upper third temple bone, but in such a position that the wound will doubtless cause death. Shaw tried to kill his wife and daughter a few weeks ago, and then shot himself. His wife is rapidly recovering. The girl was not seriously injured.

Train Kills Negro 120 Years Old.

PLAINFIELD, July 16.—Reuben Kieth, a noted colored character of this place, died in the Muhlenberg Hospital this morning from injuries received last night by being struck by a train while picking coal on the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Kieth claimed to be 120 years old, but had no proof of his great age.

TO SETTLE MINERS' STRIKE

Arbitrators Organize a Board to Urge Uniformity Plan Upon Operators.

MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS

Miners' Officials Not Agreed as to the Plan, but All Determined to Keep the Mines Closed Until Their Object Is Secured.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The Arbitration Commissioners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania have formed a permanent board with the object of urging the uniformity plan upon all operators as the means of settling the coal strike. Gen. Little of Ohio was made President and B. Frank Schmid of Indiana Secretary. Gen. Little has prepared the agreement, and has made it so binding that it is believed there can be no way for evasion on the part of any operator who may attach his signature to it. President W. P. De Armitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company is also working hard to bring success to the movement.

It is expected that it will require several weeks—perhaps a month—to secure the signatures of the operators to the proposition, and Gen. Little has advised that no time limit be put on the movement, as in the former attempt. In the meantime the miners' officials say no effort will be spared to force the strike to a successful issue. The lines along which the arbitrators expect to work is to get the thirteen lake shippers interested first. These will be banded together to force the smaller operators into line.

Gov. Hastings yesterday signed the Weighing bill, compelling operators to pay for coal mined before screening, which is known as run-of-mine coal. This removes one clause from the uniformity agreement, as uniform screens was one of the leading features. The operators will have their attorneys review the law to ascertain if it is Constitutional, and it will play an important part in the agreement. The operators, almost to a man, are opposed to it.

Mr. De Armitt and Gen. Little left for Philadelphia to-night to endeavor to enlist the Eastern operators, who have large mines along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who caused the mining troubles two years ago by not consenting to the uniformity plan. Representatives of the Westmoreland, Penn, Keystone, and other coal companies along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad who have headquarters in Philadelphia, will be visited. Gen. Little is confident of securing their support. With the signatures of these companies, the Commissioners anticipate little difficulty in securing the required number of signatures to the agreement. L. P. McCormack of Indiana left for that State this morning, and will visit President Talley of the Block and Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of Indianapolis, with the view of obtaining his support to the movement.

The miners' officials are not agreed in regard to this new phase of the strike movement. M. D. Ratchford, the National President, will have nothing to do with it. He has persistently refused to come to Pittsburg for a conference. In his communications to the district officials he has said he did not believe it could be brought about, and he has otherwise thrown cold water on the scheme. President Dolan and Secretary Warner of the Pittsburg district have cut loose from their National executive in the movement, and propose to give it their hearty support.

A telegram from President Ratchford today stated that he had received information that the miners in the Fairmount district of West Virginia were out. He believes every miner in West Virginia will be out by Monday. There is no change in the strike situation in the Pittsburg district. Everything is quiet.

SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

No Uniform Action by the Miners of Various Districts.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 16.—At a conference held in La Salle this afternoon by a committee representing the miners of Spring Valley and the representatives of the miners employed at the Matthiessen and Hegeler mines, the latter refused to join the strike. They claimed that they were not in competition with the miners anywhere; were being paid higher wages than they were during the past three years, and had no grievances whatever as individuals or as a class.

The stand taken by these miners was quite a surprise to the Spring Valley men, and at this time it is hard to say what further steps will be taken in the matter.

DECATUR, Ill., July 16.—If the Decatur Coal Company furnishes coal to the Wabash Railroad without a yearly contract, the miners will strike. This much was admitted by an operator to-day. It is known that the Wabash coal supply is getting short, and the road applied at the coal shaft for coal to-day, but the request was refused. Over 1,200 tons of coal was raised yesterday. The feeling here is that the miners would go out if an organizer came.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—District President Hunter of the United Mine Workers announced this morning that the strike was complete in the Peoria district. He was bitter in his denunciation of Gov. Tanner's threats to call out the militia before there had been any occasion, charging that the Governor was looking for a chance to order the soldiers to shoot.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 16.—The Kelly, Pawnee, Glenburn, and Brookside Companies signed an agreement to-day to offer to the miners of this district the Columbus scale. These companies mine about a million of the million and a half tons produced annually in this district.

MR. HANNA FOR ARBITRATION.

His Agents Ordered to Assist in Settling the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following telegram, sent yesterday, was received by Senator Mark A. Hanna to-day:

Pittsburg, Penn., July 15.

The Hon. M. A. Hanna, Washington:

With earnest co-operation of Cleveland operators in Pittsburg district, strong probability of securing uniformity agreement, which miners and De Armitt say, and we believe, would result in settlement of strike. Can such assistance be had?

OWEN, LITTLE & BISHOP.

The following response was wired immediately:

Owen, Little & Bishop, Pittsburg:

Telegram received. Our coal interests at Pittsburg are represented by Thomas Young, who is there and will co-operate along the line suggested. I will wire Cleveland urging other operators to join the movement. Will gladly co-operate and will urge other operators to do the same. M. A. HANNA.

In addition the following was also sent:

M. A. Hanna & Co., Cleveland:

See other coal operators and strongly urge them to join in the movement for amicable settlement of coal strike at Pittsburg.

M. A. HANNA.

INCREASED TARIFF ON COAL.

Move by the Railroads to Assist in Ending the Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—An advance of 45 cents on all coal from the West Virginia fields coming into Cleveland was made this morning. The increase was forced by the Baltimore and Ohio, which raised its freight rates on West Virginia coal 45 cents, making the rate to Cleveland $1.50 instead of $1.05.

The effect of the increased tariff will be to exclude West Virginia coal from competition, and it is openly admitted that such was the purpose of the advance. The operators were claiming that owing to the existence of contracts at fixed figures they could not advance the rate of mining without losing money. If they fill the contracts with West Virginia coal the advanced tariff will make them lose money anyhow. Therefore the railways advanced the transportation charges for the express purpose of furthering the settlement of the strike. The rate does not apply to coal for lake shipment.

American Flag Torn Down in Toronto.

TORONTO, July 16.—An American flag flying at the City Hall in honor of the visiting delegates to the Epworth League Convention was torn down by an ultra-British artisan to-day. The man was at once arrested and locked up.

FOUNTAIN MAY BE REPAIRED.

Park Board Adopts Plan to Reconstruct Olin L. Warner's Drinking Font in Union Square.

The drinking fountain at the northeast corner of Union Square has been boarded over for some time because it was found that its designer, the late Olin L. Warner, had so constructed it that wagon poles and other parts of the vehicles whose drivers drew up there often knocked against the rim of the basin, injuring the carving and making it hard for the horses to get at the water. The Park Boards succeeding the one in power when the gift of the fountain was made by Miss Shepherd, nine years ago, have tried in vain to have it repaired at some one else's expense.

At the meeting of the board yesterday, which was attended by President McMillan and Commissioners William A. Stiles and Smith Ely, Commissioner Stiles presented a plan for the reconstruction of the fountain for service. The plan was submitted by Davis & Cabet, architects of Rye, N. Y. The board formally adopted it, and it was turned over to Mr. Kellogg, the board's engineer of construction, who will form an estimate on the cost of the repairs and submit it. If the expense is not too great the Commissioners will probably undertake the work.

"I cannot tell whether or not the board will spend a cent on the fountain," said Secretary William Leary yesterday, "or whether it will take it away if it does not repair it. The Park Commissioners have corresponded with the donor, with the architect, and later with his widow and his friends without success. The gift should not have been made unless it was complete, and I do not think the city is bound to spend money on it, any way."

SMALL BEGGARS IN COURT.

Three Released, but Two Held—Begging for a Sick Fund.

Five little girl beggars were prisoners yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court. They were neatly dressed, and of respectable parents. Their names are Lizzie and Hattie Stevenson, aged twelve and six years, respectively, of 668 Second Avenue; Lizzie O'Neill, thirteen years, of 1,107 First Avenue, and Lillie and Nellie O'Brien, thirteen and twelve years, respectively, of 1,004 First Avenue.

Lillie O'Brien, according to Agent Pisarra of the Gerry society, was arrested on the charge of begging for the "Sick Babies' Fund," in West Twenty-third Street, on July 17, 1896.

Agent Pisarra asked that the Stevenson girls and Lizzie O'Neill be discharged, and that the two O'Brien girls be held. The two last had been called to the notice of the society before.

THE PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Names of the Successful Competitors for College Course Prizes.

The names of successful contestants for the Pulitzer scholarships in the open competitive examinations held in June have just been announced. They are Nelson Henderson, Grammar School No. 54; William Murray Kerr, Grammar School No. 67; Edward Keys, Jr., Grammar School No. 89; George Burwell Leggett, Grammar School No. 54; Gustavus Adolphus Younger, Grammar School No. 74; Leonhard Felix Field, Grammar School No. 83; Benjamin Marks Kaye, Grammar School No. 39; George B. Sprague, Grammar School No. 54; Edward Hess, Grammar School No. 14, and Clarence Timothy Dantziger, Grammar School No. 6.

These boys will report at the Horace Mann School for Instruction at the opening of the Fall term, Sept. 27, 1897. Each boy will then select studies there to fit him for a college of liberal arts or for a scientific or technical school. A stipend of $750 for the preparatory course of three years and $1,000 for the four succeeding years of the college course accompanies the scholarships. The tuition, both in the Horace Mann High School and at Columbia University, will be free to the boys.

JUSTICE WORTH MERCIFUL.

Girl Scorcher Smiled at Him and He Let Her Go.

Florence Anderson, eighteen years old, of 517 West Seventh Street; Thomas W. Reynolds, 373 Union Street; Daniel Kelly, 74 Madison Street, and Frank Boyle of 35 Oak Street, arrested for scorching in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Thursday, were arraigned yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court.

Miss Anderson wore a blue-and-white bicycle costume, a diamond crescent, and smiled at Justice Worth, who tried to look solemn as he said: "You are charged with what is commonly called scorching, in Prospect Park."

"Well, perhaps I did go a little too fast," said the girl penitently, "but it was such fun, and I only did it to lead the boys. Was it so very bad?"

"Well, it might have been worse," said the Court, "and I guess we'll have to suspend sentence."

"And the boys," said the discharged prisoner, sweetly. "Won't you please let them go, too?"

The Court consented, and everybody looked pleased except the bicycle policeman who had chased half a mile in the hot sun to catch them.

Levy and Uhren Held for Arson.

The examination into the charge of arson against Herman H. Levy and David Uhren, the clothing merchants of 396 Broadway, who, it is alleged, set fire to their place of business on May 22 last, was continued yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court. Fire Marshal James Mitchel was the only witness examined. Marshal Mitchel testified that a man named Jacob Diack, who occupies part of the floor above that occupied by Levy & Uhren, had told him that he was the last person to leave the building on the afternoon of the fire. Diack left at 4:30 o'clock. There were sixteen girls employed by Diack, but they went out before Diack did. The prisoners were held in $3,000 bail each for the Grand Jury. Mrs. Minnie Berrick, the wife of the defendant's counsel, furnishing the bail.

Weather Man Called It "Ideal."

"An ideal Summer day" was the unofficial summing up of yesterday's weather conditions by the official weather clerk. Neither temperature nor humidity was recorded abnormally high in the Weather Bureau tower, the maximum temperature being 84° at 11:30 A. M., the minimum 71° at 5 A. M. The humidity was sufficiently retiring, the maximum percentage being 66 at 8 A. M. Southerly breezes prevailed throughout the day, but they were very light.

On the street the thermometer was, as usual, 3° or 4° higher than in the weather tower, and pedestrians looked as though they found it decidedly hot.

There were a few cases of heat prostration reported.

Fireman's Skull Fractured.

James Byrnes, forty-five years old, of 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a fireman on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, yesterday had his skull fractured and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious condition. It is believed that he will die. According to the police report, the fireman fell from the cab to the track while the train was going at high speed. A fellow employe said the wind blew the cap from Byrnes's head, and it dropped to the track. The engineer slowed up, and Byrnes went after his cap. But when climbing back into the cab, the engineer started up too quickly, and Byrnes fell against the driving wheel.

Mr. Neuendorff to Sail for Europe.

Adolph Neuendorff, who succeeded Anton Seidl as conductor of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, will sail for Europe today by order of his physician. During his absence Henry P. Schmidt, who has been concertmeister of the orchestra, will conduct at the "Pops" at Madison Square Roof Garden. Mr. Schmidt is a young man, but has studied in Germany, and was a pupil of Seidl's in this country. Mme. Janauschky, Mr. Neuendorff's wife, will

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

STORE NEWS FOR A SHORT DAY

A story in every line, and the brief notes should interest thousands.

Women's Shoes. Two sorts Oxfords, $1.25 and $1.75. Bicycle Boots, $1.60. Cheapness to wonder at.

Women's Bicycle Gloves. Silk backs, kid palms, 75c, regularly $1.50.

Men's Serge Suits. Clays and best American, $15, regular $20 and $25.

Men's Bicycle Suits. All-wool fabrics, trousers have golf bands at knees, $3.50. Not matched at $5.

Men's Imported Collars. All the new shapes. 75c a dozen; 40c a half dozen. Were 12½c each, and downright bargains at that.

Men's Silk Ties. The fifty cent sort at 12½c each. Splendid assortment.

Boy's Trousers. 250 pairs to go at 50c. All-wool crash. The 75c kind.

Candy. Chocolate covered marshmallows and mixed chocolates, 20c a pound, instead of 30c. Delicious.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TARIFF DEBATE REVIEWED

Weak Opposition by Democrats to the High Rates Proposed by Republicans.

FEW REAL TARIFF REFORMERS

Brunt of the Fight Borne by a Handful of Senators, While Several Who Might Have Assisted Went Over to the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ten days in the House and eight weeks in the Senate was the time given by the Republican Party for the discussion of the Tariff bill of 1897. The theory of the Republicans was that there was no use in giving more time in the House, as it would be squandered in declamation without changing a schedule.

The debate in the House was of a sort to justify the order of the Committee on Rules. The Republican speakers prated about the beneficence of protection; the opposition devoted most of their time to airing the discredited free-silver theories of the last campaign. There was not enough Democratic argument against the rates reported by Mr. Dingley to provide the next Democratic Campaign Committee with one decent and convincing document—unless it is to be assumed that proof of the desirability of a low tariff is to be found only with conversion to the doctrine that silver at sixteen to one must be believed in as an article of the true faith.

Eight weeks is a long time in which to debate even a Tariff bill. In that time, if it were desired, a very determined opposition could be made known by a body of thirty-four Senators—or of thirty-three Senators—for while the Democrats numbered thirty-four at the beginning and end of the fight, Mr. McEnery of Louisiana deserted the Democrats at the first vote and continued to be a Republican on all votes taken upon the schedules. But thirty-three resolute, well-informed, aggressive men, although in a hopeless minority, could have made records to be quoted hereafter by the opponents of excessive customs taxation with tremendous effect in that contest, that is as inevitable as the rates of the new bill are high and iniquitous.

But the student, who turns to the Congressional Record will find little to reward his search for an account of the Democratic Party creditable to the whole body of Senators. On the contrary, it will be soon ascertained that of the thirty-three Senators who did not openly go over to the Republicans in theory and by vote there were scarcely half a dozen who participated in the tariff fight. The Congressional Record does not, perhaps unfortunately, give the reader of its pages any notion of the demeanor of Senators. And it is not necessary to say that the mere words of a speaker do not always fully convey the impression that he makes upon those who see as well as hear him. There is much of weakness and selfishness to be learned from a man's voice and bearing.

Divisions Among the Democrats.

The Democrats in the Senate who were opposed to the Tariff bill made up by the Republicans and their Populist ally, Mr. Jones of Nevada, were not of one mind. There were other protectionists among them besides Mr. McEnery, who voted uniformly with the Republicans against low rates and for high ones. There were Democrats of the old Randall stripe, ready to vote for high rates for their sections and low rates for other sections. They were not afraid to admit that they were willing to get whatever there was to be snatched out of the opportunity that the interests of their States seemed likely to win by embracing protection.

Even some of the professed antagonists of protection tripped at times. The battle by a minority against a majority, secured beyond any peradventure by a careful canvass, is not only discouraging to weak men, but demoralizing to some of the strong. The hopelessness of the minority developed some weakness even in strong men, and a good deal of it in flabby and selfish men. This became apparent from the first to Senators Jones of Arkansas and Vest of Missouri, the two Democratic Senators who bore the brunt of the fight in the body. For these two men, of all the thirty-three, more or less, who might have been expected to be prepared to oppose the new Tariff bill, almost alone appeared to be fairly well prepared to combat the Republicans on any proposition that was to be disputed.

This becomes painfully apparent to one who will turn over the pages of The Congressional Record from May 13 to July 7—the period during which the bill was before the Senate. Senators Jones and Vest were not without a few earnest and capable supporters. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky early came to their aid, but only for a brief time. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana was a constant and faithful and effective battler against the prohibitive rates of the bill, and was easily the most objectionable adversary of the Republicans in their attempts to justify the sugar schedule. Mr. Gray of Delaware, whenever opportunity afforded, was a loyal supporter of Democratic doctrine as it has been taught by high-minded leaders of the party. Senator Mills was at all times ready to vote against excessive taxes, and he made a few speeches in opposition to the bill, but he did not apply to the task of illustrating the infamies of the measure that analytical care and tireless exposition of which he is capable. And there was reason for it. The spirit of the great tariff reformer was dashed by the knowledge that the party of tariff reform was divided, and that it was to exhibit its division in a way to bring the blush of shame to every Democratic advocate for tariff for revenue only.

Devious Course of Some Senators.

There were Democrats in the Senate who followed a devious course. Some of them have been regarded as sound tariff reformers. There is no doubt that they were affected by the open desertion of individuals on the Democratic side who grasped at incidental advantages for their sections at the expense of consistency to the general Democratic doctrine. Senator White of California fell in with the demands of his State for advanced rates on several articles. Accepting the Republican theory of the bill as one that was to rule, he became the ally of his colleague, Mr. Perkins, in securing advanced rates on borax and on fruits. If there was to be high taxation, he said, he did not intend that California should be excluded from its benefits. This sentiment was followed by consistent votes. Senator Tillman, when the opportunity presented, indorsed the sentiment.

Senator Bacon of Georgia, a new Senator, but a "talky" one, contributed his share to the demoralization of the Democratic Party in the Senate. His "views" on the tariff question were elastic. He discovered that the Chicago platform intended that the tariff laws should apply "equally," and appeared to interpret that expression as carrying a determination on the part of the contrivers of the platform that benefits should be "evened up." Senator Chilton of Texas appeared to have been affected by this insidious poison, which permitted Senator White to consent to the imposition of a duty on onyx to help the section for which he and Senator Perkins spoke.

Few Genuine Tariff Reformers.

The sturdy Senator Turpie, a speaker who speaks badly, but whose words are stinging, flew at the iniquities of the measure as the "prurient prostitution of the taxing power," and Mr. Caffery, undismayed by the frequent and virulent assaults upon him from all sides, declared at last: "There is no apology or excuse for this tariff." Some of the words of Senator Turpie will be repeated by the tariff reform talkers who are yet to be heard on this bill. On June 1 he made a long and vigorous speech, full of the remarkable language which he commands. He had declared that "It is tariff for the sake of tariff," and he went on further:

"These three paragraphs remind me of that universal decree of Augustus Cæsar by which all the world was taxed. All the territorial limits are already taxed, but it is proposed now to tax knives, (that includes the world of boys, a very large constituency,) and to tax razors, (that includes the world of men,) and to tax scissors, which includes the world of that sex to which legislators have so often deferred, but which are not spared in this proscription. It is a universal tax inversely imposed, the highest rates upon the cheapest articles, so as to make the greatest number of taxpayers and to inflict the greatest possible degree of injustice upon those who are compelled by law to make this contribution to the public fisc."

Mr. Bacon was only a leader of other men who were determined that their sections should not be excluded from the benefits of the higher tariff. With him voted, on June 4, Senators Clay, McEnery, McLaurin, and Tillman to hold the duty on certain forms of lumber, so that Senator Hoar twitted the Southern men by suggesting that "morally there is a great deal of human nature in Democrats." When Senator Bacon proposed to put 20 per cent. duty on raw cotton he was helped out by the same Democrats, and the totally indefensible rate was added to the other duties of the bill.

The same Senators voted soon after against Senator Mills's motion to put all rice on the bill at 40 per cent. ad valorem. It was at this time that Senator Mills made his longest and most vigorous speech, but he was too much affected by the flabbiness of his party on the bill to sustain his strides. Senators Jones of Arkansas and Vest carried on the brunt of the fight against the sugar rates, assisted manfully by Mr. Caffery. Mr. White's fight against sugar was weakened by frequent departures, such as that for a higher duty on California fruits and for wines, as affected by the competition between California and foreign producers.

Selfish Sectional Policy.

When Mr. Bacon of Georgia made a long speech to justify his apparent inconsistency, and Mr. Vest broke loose in remonstrance, concealing no longer his disgust with the attitude of his party brethren, Senator Tillman was emboldened to declare: "If we are to have this stealing from the people, I want my share for South Carolina, and I am not ashamed to say it." This reckless and shameless formulation of the Bacon policy was objected to by Mr. Bacon with the weakness characteristic of the man. Quite different was the heartfelt outburst from Mr. Caffery on June 2). He had spoken against Democratic support of the bill, and among other things he said:

"Mr. President, I want to see the bill pass. I want to see it pass as speedily as possible. In my judgment it will be the gigantic failure of the age. It will fall short of producing revenue. Although its purpose is as I said, I want to see the great body of honest American citizens who believe there is something in the tariff issue to learn by bitter experience, if they can not learn otherwise, that the tariff is a delusion and a snare, and that the only question for the American people to decide—the great question which they must decide correctly if the Government is to survive—is the question of the volume and character of our money.

"I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to walk into this chamber occasionally and vote upon these schedules. I do not say that I will or will not vote upon the measure as a whole when it is submitted. I do not know what course I shall pursue then, but I believe, and I believe the American people are becoming daily convinced, that the bill will be a failure the moment it is adopted. But if they want tariff, if nothing but tariff will do, if our Republican friends say the settlement of the tariff question will settle the question of prosperity, then let us have tariff, and let us have it speedily, and let it be high, Mr. President."

Talking to Deaf Ears.

It was to some deaf Democratic ears that Senator Jones read his statement, showing the enormous increases upon dress goods, forecasting the increased prices that must be paid for such goods as soon as the tariff becomes effective. It was to no purpose that objection was made that vanilla beans were taken from the free list, where they now are, and taxed $2 a pound in order to benefit the manufacturers of vanillin, a patented substitute for vanilla, supposed to be manufactured in this country by one establishment.

To no purpose was Senator Smith heard from on June 28 in opposition to the duty on hides. That was his only appearance all through the tariff debate. With some recollections of the history of former tariff legislation, that may not be regretted, but it is due to him to say that he made a good argument against the imposition of the hide duty. Along after that came Senators Pasco and Mallory of Florida, sustaining the increased duties on pineapples on the ground of "equality" in the distribution of tariff favors. It was a sectional reason, adopting the Bacon idea, and it served to still further disgust the Democrats, who realized the difficulty of making a good impression with such lapses on the part of individuals.

The last day of the debate was July 7. Senator Vest seized the opportunity, before the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, to assert that there were 109 items upon which the duties were higher than they were in the McKinley law, and he believed there were as many as 140 of such items. Senator White, caustic and bold, fired one parting shot at the Republicans with the remark: "In conclusion, permit me to observe that when this great trust-protected measure has been adopted, as it will be, I hope the trusts of the United States will give the distinguished Chairman of the Republican National Committee a receipt in full."

Populists Helped by Not Voting.

Senator Teller, who had worked with the protectionists right through the consideration of the measure, but who had not expressed his opinion of the bill in public as he had in private, spoke on this occasion in positive terms. He said, in his last speech before the vote was taken:

"In my judgment, it is the worst tariff bill that has ever been passed. It is exceedingly high; it is away beyond anything that I had any reason to suppose would be adopted. In my opinion, it takes good care of all the trusts and all the combinations of the country; and, if I can say it without being offensive, in my judgment, the trusts and combines and syndicates have had rather too much to do with the making of the bill. For that reason I shall withhold my vote from the bill. I do not know whether it would be best if all who do not approve of it should vote against it. I shall not consider it my duty in this case to vote against the bill. I enter my protest against it here. I will enter it more at large in the Senate at the proper time."

And he did not vote for it. Some of his Populist associates followed his example. The bill that they might have beaten by voting against it as a body they helped to pass by letting the Republicans increase their majority in it.

If the tariff is to be a campaign issue in 1898, the opponents of the measure will get their campaign literature from other sources than the Congressional Record in 1897. There is very little of the Record to which Democrats can "point with pride." The burden of their fight was borne by Senators Jones, Vest, Caffery, Gray, and Turpie. Much of their labor was thrown away by the contrary speaking and voting of such Senators as Bacon, Clay, McLaurin, and McEnery. In a tariff campaign these men will be looked for on the protectionist side. Properly they belong with the party that will adopt Tillman's utterance: "If we are to have this stealing from the people, I want my share for South Carolina, and I am not ashamed to say it."

BICYCLE RACE TO WASHINGTON.

Lieut. H. D. Wise Will Attempt to Break the Record.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, son of John S. Wise of Richmond, Va., who is detailed with the Eighth United States Infantry at Sacket's Harbor, started at 12:09 o'clock this morning from the City Hall on a bicycle for Washington, with the intention of breaking the wheeling record for the route.

Lieut. Wise is accompanied by A. W. W. Evans of New Brunswick, N. J., and James W. Bailey on single wheels, and J. W. Davidson and H. J. Pepper on a tandem. The tandem will accompany Wise over the whole route. The single wheelmen will act as runners as far as Philadelphia.

The Lieutenant goes as a representative of the New York Athletic Club, and rides a wheel weighing 19 pounds, 87½ gear, and carries two lanterns. Lieut. Wise weighs 131 pounds, and expects to cover 254 miles on the present trip.

The route will be as follows: City Hall to the Cortlandt Street Ferry for Jersey City on the 12:15 boat, thence by way of Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen to New Brunswick, arriving at the latter town at 2:30 A. M. The party will go on without stop to Princeton, reaching there at 4 o'clock, according to schedule.

After half an hour for refreshments and rest, the wheels will start again for Philadelphia, reaching the Public Buildings there by way of Frankfort and Broad Street at 8:30 o'clock. The run will be continued through Chester, Penn., to Wilmington, Del., which will be reached by about 10:30 o'clock. The wheelmen will rest for an hour there.

They will reach Perryville, Md., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Baltimore at 8 tonight, and Washington at 1 A. M. to-morrow. The bicyclists will put up at the Everett House.

Arrangements have been made with the local branches of the League of American Wheelmen to have parties meet the tourists at different cities and escort them. Wise is confident that he can run ahead of the schedule laid out, as the roads are in fine condition and there will be a good moon through the night and cool, bracing air.

Wise has made a number of records for distance rides of this kind. He holds the record from Sackett's Harbor to City Hall, New York, 84 hours.

GOLF PLAYERS COUPLED.

Mixed Foursome Competition Yesterday on the Links at Livingston—A Close Game.

The usual monthly mixed foursome competition among the golfers of the Staten Island Cricket Club was played yesterday over the links at Livingston. Only four pairs handed in cards, although several more started, but of these four the results were remarkably close for a mixed foursome competition. The victory fell to Vincent Hockmeyer and Miss Edith Edwards, who played a beautifully steady game, and won on their handicap of 15 strokes by a net score of 99.

There was only 1 stroke to spare between first and second places, the latter being taken by George E. Armstrong and Miss Robinson. They were the only scratch pair, and turned in a gross score of 100 strokes for the course, the best ever done in a mixed foursome over the links. Miss Robinson a short time ago was one of the women tennis champions of the United States. The players and scores are:

Vincent Hockmeyer and Miss Edith Edwards—

									Gr.	Hp.	Net.
Out	6	7	6	4	8	6	6	7	6—56		
In	4	8	6	5	6	7	6	8	8—58		
Total									114	15	99

George E. Armstrong and Miss Robinson—

Out	6	6	5	6	6	7	5	4	4—49		
In	8	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5—51		
Total									100	0	100

T. Hope Simpson and Miss Mabel Park—

Out	6	7	4	6	6	6	11	6	5—57		
In	7	7	7	5	8	6	6	7	5—58		
Total									115	8	107

Otto Hockmeyer and Mrs. W. C. Arnold—

Out	7	6	6	7	11	9	6	8	5—63		
In	6	5	7	8	6	9	7	8	8—64		
Total									129	6	123

Nyack Golf Club Festivities.

The Nyack Country Golf Club gave a ball at the clubhouse last night to celebrate the formal opening of the new golf links which will take place to-day. The new links are the finest in Rockland County, and the club numbers many strong players among its members. Besides the golf to-day there will be tennis and a reception, and the ladies of the club will serve tea on the lawn.

Wheelman Wensel Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Charles Wensel of this city, was seriously injured to-day while attempting to break the twenty-four hour bicycle record, held by Edwards of New York. His wheel slipped and threw him, bruising his back badly. He mounted again and rode until 6 o'clock this morning, when he fell from his wheel in a spasm. His condition is very critical. In thirteen hours he rode 220 miles.

Yachting Events To-day.

The Larchmont race week will open to-day with a regatta for all classes. Each day next week there will be regattas under the auspices of this popular club. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will have a race for 20-footers on Oyster Bay in the morning, and in the afternoon there will be the annual race for the Roosevelt Memorial Cup.

Abruzzi's Yacht a Winner.

LONDON, July 16.—At the Royal Ulster regatta to-day the first meeting between Emperor William's Meteor and the Duke of Abruzzi's new yacht, Bona, took place. The contest, which was over a fifty-mile course, was won by the Bona on time allowance, although the Meteor crossed the finish line six minutes ahead of her rival.

22d Regiment Coming Home.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 16.—The Twenty-second Regiment is taking advantage of the pleasant weather to finish up the week's tour in a satisfactory manner. The dress parade last evening was the finest witnessed in camp since the Seventh Regiment was here a month ago. Col. Bartlett says his men are in excellent condition. They start for home to-morrow afternoon, being relieved by the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast returned last night, and is again in command of the camp.

Giant Trout Caught at Oakdale.

OAKDALE, L. I., July 16.—A trout 27 inches long and weighing 10 pounds 12 ounces was captured yesterday by Superintendent James Riley of the South Side Sportsmen's Club of this place. He says it is the largest trout ever taken from the preserves.

GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES

Outplayed by Louisville in the First, but the Second Game Was Close.

A ROW IN THE NINTH INNING

Wilson Tried to Strike Umpire Wolf and Was Escorted Off the Field by the Police.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per. Cent.
Boston	47	20	.701
Cincinnati	43	21	.672
Baltimore	43	22	.662
New York	39	27	.591
Cleveland	37	30	.552
Philadelphia	34	38	.472
Pittsburg	31	36	.463
Brooklyn	31	37	.456
Chicago	30	40	.429
Louisville	28	39	.415
Washington	26	39	.418
St. Louis	14	64	.206

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 9; New York, 4, (first game.)
Louisville, 8; New York, 7, (second game.)
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
Pittsburg, 5; Boston, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The New Yorks and the Colonels played two games to-day, both going to the credit of the latter. Intense excitement swayed the crowd in the last inning of the second game, as the Colonels gradually overcame New York's big lead. Rusie was put in to pitch in the ninth with the bases full, and his wildness was mainly responsible for the home team's victory. When Umpire Wolf called four balls on W. Wilson, forcing in the tieing run, the New Yorkers acted like crazy men. Park Wilson tried to strike the umpire, but was prevented by Third Baseman Hock. Two policemen then caught Wilson and escorted him off the field. In the excitement Pickering crossed the plate with the winning run. The first game was enlivened by a fist fight between Fred Clarke and Davis, both being put out of the game. Attendance, 2,500. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Fraser, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	0	3	1	0
McCr'ry, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
P'kering, cf	0	0	0	2	0	Davis, ss	0	1	2	0	0
Stafford, ss	1	1	4	2	0	Murphy, ss	1	0	1	1	0
Werden, 1b	2	0	11	3	0	Gleason, 2b	1	3	1	1	0
Johnson, 2b	2	2	3	6	0	P. Wilson, c	0	2	4	1	0
W. Wilson, c	1	2	5	1	0	Clark, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Cl'gman, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	Holmes, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Cu'gham, p	2	3	1	3	0	Seymour, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Meekin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	10	27	19	1	Total	4	10	24	8	2

*Meekin batted for Murphy in ninth inning.

Louisville	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	9
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	-	4

Earned runs—Louisville, 6. First base on errors—Louisville, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 2; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 5; off Seymour, 1. Struck out—By Cunningham, 3; by Seymour, 3. Home run—Cunningham. Two-base hit—Stafford. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Passed ball—P. Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Clark, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0	McCr'ry, rf	1	1	2	0	1
Tiernan, rf	1	2	1	0	0	P'kring, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	Stafford, ss	1	2	3	2	1
Davis, ss	0	1	5	3	0	Werden, 1b	2	11	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	2	0	Johnson, 2b	0	2	0	4	1
P.Wilson, c	0	1	0	3	1	W.Wilson, c	1	2	7	1	0
Clark, 1b	0	2	2	7	0	Cl'gman, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	2	2	4	0	Hock, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, p	0	0	2	0	1	Frazer, p	0	1	1	2	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	13	*26	7	1	Total	8	11	27	11	3

*Two out when winning run scored.

New York	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8

Earned runs—New York, 2; Louisville, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; New York, 12. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 1; off Sullivan, 5; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Frazer, 6; by Sullivan, 2; by Rusie, 1. Home run—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Werden, W. Wilson, and McCreery. Stolen bases—Pickering. Double plays—Frazer and Werden; Joyce, Davis, and Clark. (2.) Hit by pitched ball—By Sullivan, Frazer; by Rusie, Werden. Umpire—Mr. Wolf.

St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Browns played a great up-hill game against Philadelphia to-day, finally winning out in the ninth. Cross's hit sent in the winning run. Harley's work in centre was phenomenal. Score:

Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1—	9
St. Louis	1	0	2	1	0	0	5	1	—10	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 12. Batteries—Philadelphia, Taylor and Clements; St. Louis, Carsey and Murphy. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Pittsburg, 5; Boston, 4.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Pittsburg won a good handicap game by quick playing and by hitting Lewis hard in the fourth inning. Five of Boston's hits were made in the first three innings. After that they could do nothing with Killen's delivery. Collins let in the winning run by fumbling a slow hit by Donovan. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0—	5
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 6. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Orioles and Chicagos played the greatest and most exciting game witnessed here this season. The home team played without an error, and the visitors had but one misplay charged to them, both teams accepting all kinds of difficult chances. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donohue; Baltimore, Blackburn and Clarke. Errors—Baltimore, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Toronto, 5.
At Reading—Lancaster, 8; Reading, 0.
At Fall River—Brockton, 6; Fall River, 5.
At Newark—Newark, 12; Paterson, 5.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 1.
At Newport—New Bedford, 6; Newport, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 3; Syracuse, 1.
At Scranton—Rochester, 9; Scranton, 1.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 6; Hartford, 5.

AMERICAN MARKSMEN WIN.

Victory of the New York Independent Schuetzen Team Over the Hamburg Champion Marksmen.

A letter received yesterday from Hamburg, Germany, gives an account of the victory scored by the American team of sharpshooters led by Gus Zimmermann over the champion team of Hamburg.

Prior to the opening of the international shoot at Nuernberg a team of marksmen of the New York Independent Schuetzen shot against the team of cracks at Hamburg for the International Cup, which was won by the foreign sharpshooters in 1890. The American sharpshooters were Gus Zimmermann, Fred C. Ross, H. M. Pope, R. Gute, and Ignatz Martin. The team defeated the foreigners, taking the cup from them. Should the champions on the other side wish to compete for the cup again, they will have to come to this country and meet the victors here.

New York sharpshooters are greatly elated over their team's victory, as the foreign shooters have held the cup since 1890.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 16.—The only yacht arriving here to-day was the steamer Wadena, owned by D. H. Wade. The only departure was the steamer May, owned by Mrs. S. V. Fell.

Yachts in the harbor: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Sultana, owned by J. H. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Thistle, owned by Mr. Chapman; sloop Wasp, owned by H. Lippitt; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; schooner Glenevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan, and sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Close Finish Between Nuto and Michael III., with Other Victories Easy.

A PLAN TO BLOCK SWINDLERS

Admission Badges Numbered for the Identification of Bettors and Protection of the Layers of Odds—Details of the Running Yesterday.

Since the meeting opened, last Monday, the management of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has made it manifest that everything possible that they can do for the convenience and protection of patrons shall be done. A new arrangement was made yesterday by which a lot of annoyance to the public and pecuniary loss to the layers of odds will be averted. The admission badges sold yesterday were numbered, and in future the badge number will serve as a means of identification for the layers when a bettor calls to collect his money on a winning horse. A few swindlers, termed "rubbernecks" in the parlance of the ring, have succeeded since the opening of the racing season in collecting thousands of dollars due to other people. They would learn the amount of a bet made by a man, note the name he gave, and then be first on the line to collect if the horse won. In cases where the swindlers succeeded in collecting the money, the bookmakers had no redress, and were obliged to pay again to the rightful claimant.

The conditions under which the races were run yesterday were better than on any day since the meeting opened. The weather was fine, and in marked contrast to the stormy weather of the early part of the week, and the track was fast. Under a good hot sun it should be "lightning fast" in a day or two.

The opening race was simply a gallop for Estaca, who, after running the mile and an eighth under a strong pull, won, pulled up, by a length from Rifle. The same was true of Belmar in the sixth race at a mile and a sixteenth. Bastion was the only other starter in this event, and he led on sufferance to the stretch, where Belmar drew away easily and won by a length.

The best finish of the day was in the second race, between Nuto and Michael III. Nuto led from the start of the three-quarter-mile dash up to the stretch, where Michael III. challenged him. He dropped back as if beaten, but Perkins was only playing, and at the proper time he called on Nuto, who responded, and in a drive won by a head.

The Highweight Handicap, at seven furlongs, brought a field of twelve to the post, with almost everything in the race well played. The Swain was in a good position throughout, and in the stretch shot out to the front and won in a drive by two lengths from Brandywine. Cleopatus got away from the post badly, but ran well and finished third.

Dolando's victory at a mile in the fifth race was an easy one. Sloane kept him behind the others until straightened out for home, and then sent him along to win by a length and a half from Cromwell. Sly Fox, the odds-on favorite for the five-furlong dash, won easily by a length from Danforth. He was challenged at the head of the stretch by Danforth, and looked as if he would quit, but Littlefield had sense enough to sit still, and the colt won on his courage.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

1—Estaca, P. Dunne's b. c., by Emperor of Norfolk-La Clenga, 3 years, 106 pounds, 1 to 6 and out.....(Thorpe)
2—Rifle, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 101, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Wilhite)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 4, 103, 60 to 1.....(Wapshire)
4—Flames, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 4, 103, 20 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse of $700, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Nuto, E. L. Graves & Co.'s ch. c., by Masette-Ann McCoy, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Perkins)
2—Michael III., W. M. Murry's ch. c., 126, 5 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Thorpe)
3—Demagogue, Hayman & Frank's br. c., 126, 5 to 2.....(Penn)
4—Ma Petite, Ernest Fleischmann's b. f., 112, 4 to 1.....(Sims)

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28¾.

1—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. h., by Galore-Pride of the Village, 5 years, 118 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Van Kuren)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 118, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 98, 4 to 1.....(Sims)

Caldron, 110, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Beaufort, 104, 15 to 1, (Wilhite;) Divide, 112, 5 to 1, (Sherrer;) Trilby, 111, 10 to 1, (Perry;) Hanwell, 118, 10 to 1, (Harrison;) Cash Day, 124, 6 to 1, (Thorpe;) Marsian, 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Cassette, 112, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Ormont, 100, 30 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Dolando, T. Welsh's b. g., by Powhattan-Barbiche, 4 years, 98 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
2—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 5, 108, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Wolfsnes, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 5, 92, 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
4—Domitor, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 90, 8 to 1.....(Thompson)

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Sly Fox, F. Regan's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Astoria, 112 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Littlefield)
2—Danforth, E. L. Graves & Co.'s b. c., 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Perkins)
3—Storm Queen, W. Landsberg's b. f., 109, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Jil

ROBERT L. READE INSANE

So Declared by a Sheriff's Jury in Proceedings Instituted by His Wife.

JOSIE MANSFIELD'S HUSBAND

Married Her in London, but Is Since Divorced from Her—Said by Physicians to be in Danger of Suicide—A Large Fortune Dissipated.

A Sheriff's jury, presided over by Dr. Austin Flint, Charles W. West, and Thomas J. Miller, Commissioners, has pronounced Robert Livingston Reade insane. This action was taken Thursday afternoon after a hearing as the result of proceedings brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Reade through her attorney, M. C. Milnor, asking for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the person and estate of Mr. Reade. In accordance with this finding, papers will be presented to the court in a day or two, when the committee will probably be named.

Robert L. Reade, who is a graduate of Yale, comes from an old New York family after which Reade Street was named. He inherited a handsome fortune, and at one time had law offices in Nassau Street. He preferred what is called a life of pleasure to one of industry, with the result that, as Gen. James M. Varnum testified, the total value of his estate is now about $22,000, and the jury determined its value at that sum.

Mr. Reade, who was a member of the Union, University, and Whist Clubs, and of the Yale Alumni Association, and a well-known man about town, attracted attention in 1881 by marrying in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Mrs. Lawlor, who, under the name of Josie Mansfield, caused the quarrel between Edward S. Stokes and Col. James Fisk, Jr., that resulted in the killing of Fisk.

Mr. and Mrs. Reade soon separated, and several years later she secured a divorce. In 1896 Mr. Reade married a New York woman of good family, and she it is who, acting under expert medical advice, instituted the present proceedings.

Mr. Reade, having become addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors and chloral, went voluntarily in February last to a private asylum kept by Dr. James F. Ferguson. On April 10 he attempted suicide by cutting an artery in one of his wrists, and gave evidence of being so mastered by delusions that Dr. Ferguson was not willing longer to assume responsibility for him as a voluntary patient.

Accordingly the case was taken before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court, who committed Mr. Reade to Bloomingdale, whence he was brought to the hearing before the Sheriff's jury and whither he was returned after the hearing.

Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Allen Fitch, and Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, Medical Superintendent of Bloomingdale, all testified on Thursday to acts and sayings by Mr. Reade indicating insanity. Dr. Ferguson said that if left to himself Mr. Reade would probably commit suicide.

Mr. Reade made no formal objections to the proceedings.

EX-QUEEN TO VISIT CONEY.

Lilinokalani Will Go to the Famous Resort Next Week to See the Sights.

Queen Lilinokalani is contemplating a trip to Coney Island. The trip, according to her secretary, Mr. Palmer, will take place some time next week, and the former Hawaiian ruler will try to see all the attractions at the famous resort.

Regarding the proposed trip Mr. Palmer yesterday said: "The Queen is very anxious to see Coney Island, and has asked me to make all necessary arrangements. I don't know just what day will be selected, but it will probably be early in the week. She will spend the entire day at the seashore, and will visit Manhattan Beach at the same time."

Mr. Palmer said that the ex-Queen was enjoying the best of health, and was in splendid spirits. Yesterday afternoon she took a drive through Central Park.

YUENGLING BREWERY SALE.

John F. Betz of Philadelphia a Buyer for $75,500.

The D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was sold yesterday to John F. Betz of Philadelphia for $75,500. The title to the real estate was acquired Thursday by Mr. Betz. Yesterday the goodwill of the business, the chattel mortgages, and personal property were sold to him for the above-named sum. They were said to be valued at $400,000. The upset price of the property was placed at $75,000. Mr. Betz's representative bid $500 more than that amount.

The company was established twenty-five years ago. The business prospered, and in 1893 the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company was organized. It went into the hands of a receiver last January. In telling the history of the company yesterday morning, M. Weinlan, who represented the receiver, Commodore Perry Vedder, said that the Raines law had been responsible for the bad business and the collapse of the company. He said that undoubtedly many large brewing companies had suffered from the same cause. The buyer of the property was the chief creditor of the Yuengling Brewing Company.

IT WAS J. C. DURANT'S BODY.

Known to be Despondent and May Have Jumped Overboard.

The body of the man found in the Sound, near Fort Schuyler, Thursday night, was identified yesterday as that of J. C. Durant, an inmate of the Chapin Home for the Aged, at 151 East Sixty-sixth Street. The identification was made by Mrs. McDonald, the Superintendent of the home, who took charge of the body and ordered it removed from the Morgue. Services over the remains will be held to-day, and the burial will be in the private plot of the home.

At the home, Mrs. McDonald stated that Durant had taken a leave of absence two weeks ago, to visit some friends. He first came to the institution two years ago. Durant was to all appearances in good health and in sound mental condition when he left the home.

When the New Haven Line steamer C. H. Northam reached New York a hat and a coat were found lying on the deck. On the previous night one of the deck hands saw a passenger corresponding to Durant's description seated on the hurricane deck, alone, at a very late hour. It is thought that he jumped overboard during the night, and that he was none other than Durant. In the pocket of the drowned man was found a newspaper clipping concerning the death of his wife at New Haven. In the coat found on the deck of the steamer was a letter addressed to James Durant, postmarked New Haven.

Mrs. Ward Nichols of New Haven arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and identified the body as that of her brother. Mrs. Nichols said that she saw her brother last in New York five weeks ago. He was unwell and despondent over the death of his wife. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Woman Arrested for Perjury.

Mrs. Fannie Belkeiser, the colored administratrix of the late William Blanchard, the well-known sporting man, whose wife she claimed to be, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for perjury in connection with her effort to prove herself the widow of Blanchard and to secure his estate. She was immediately arrested and bailed in the sum of $3,000 for trial.

Charged with Beating a Cripple.

Judge Duffy, in the Long Island Police Court yesterday, issued a warrant for the arrest of Edwin Korwin of Astoria. Korwin is charged by his stepfather John Poland of 136 Crescent Street, Astoria, with assaulting him. Poland is a well-to-do real estate dealer. He is sixty years old and a cripple. His face and body were badly bruised.

Sudden Death of Mrs. McDermott.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, fifty-five years old, of Newburg, N. Y., while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Jane Troy of 265 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was taken suddenly ill yesterday and died before a physician could be summoned. Death was due to heart disease.

SUNDAY BASEBALL IN JERSEY.

Five Members of the Arlington Club Tried for Playing—The Jury Disagreed.

An attempt to enforce the old blue laws of New Jersey was unsuccessfully made in Jersey City yesterday. David Driscoll, John Gorman, John Moritz, John Norton, and William Holland, members of the Arlington Baseball Club, whose grounds are on Phillips Street, near the bay, were arrested for playing baseball last Sunday. The charge against them was made by the Rev. T. J. Kommers, pastor of the Lafayette Reformed Church, and Mrs. Mary Record and Mrs. Jane Cummings of the Sabbath Observance Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The trial was before Police Justice Potts in the Second Criminal Court and a jury, composed of Dr. Percy Gaddis, George J. ewell, Richard Payne, Otto Chapin, John Shannon, and George Earle.

The defendants were represented by William H. Speer, Edward Ransom, and Charles J. Peshall.

The only witness called was Police Capt. Archibald McKaig. He testified that he had seen the accused men playing ball on the club grounds on Sunday, and arrested them. On cross-examination, he said the complaint was made on Sunday.

"Then," said Mr. Speer, "Mr. Kommers traveled to your station house on Sunday, in violation of the Vice and Immorality act, to get others arrested for violating the same act? Why did you not arrest him?"

Capt. McKaig made no reply.

Mr. Ransom asked the court to dismiss the complaint, because the law under which it was made was practically obsolete, and that if the law were properly enforced, even church members would come under its ban.

Justice Potts said he had no right to assume that the law was obsolete, and then Mr. Speer summed up for the defense. He enumerated all the things forbidden by the law under which the charge was made, and said there was scarcely anything left that a man might do. The Rev. Mr. Kommers violated the law, he said, in walking to the police station, and should have been arrested.

Justice Potts charged the jury briefly. He said that while in certain cases the law might work hardship it must be recognized. The play of baseball under circumstances that tended to draw a crowd on Sunday was a violation of the law. Persistence in it would render the players liable to prosecution under the Crimes act.

"In this case," said he, "you are simply to consider the facts as presented. The State has clearly proved that these defendants have violated Section 1 of the Vice and Immorality act. The police have done their duty and the Court is endeavoring to do its duty, and it now calls on you to observe your oath and determine this case according to the evidence and the law, without sympathy."

The jury considered the case nearly four hours and then they reported that they could not agree and were discharged.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SEEKING A LINE TO NEW YORK.

Delaware and Hudson May Buy the Susquehanna and Western.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—President Rayman of the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad, when interviewed to-day concerning the report sent out from New York, that the Wilkesbarre and Eastern would shortly be extended to Williamsport, Penn., said it was only a rumor. "Eventually," he said, "the road will be extended, but not at present." It is said the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is after the Susquehanna and Western and the Wilkesbarre and Eastern, which it controls.

Second Vice President H. G. Young of the Delaware and Hudson, R. S. Hayes of New York, one of the Directors; C. R. Manville, Superintendent of the Railroad Department, and C. E. Watson, General Agent of the Real Estate Department, were at Mill Creek to-day and went over part of the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad.

A coal operator here says the Delaware and Hudson Company, at the present rate of mining, would not last longer than ten or fifteen years, and that before that time expires it would have to look for additional traffic elsewhere. The alliance with the New York, Susquehanna and Western would be but natural, and good business policy, as it would give the Delaware and Hudson an entrance to New York Harbor.

The Erie Company Secures Full Control of the Northern.

It was announced yesterday that the Northern Railroad of New Jersey had been sold by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company to the Erie Railroad Company. The negotiations were conducted by President E. B. Thomas of the Erie. W. F. Merrill, the Second Vice President of the road, confirmed the story, but said the financial details would not be made public at present.

The Northern owned from Bergen, N. J., to Sparkill, N. Y., twenty-one miles, and leased from Sparkill to Nyack, five miles. It has been operated by the Erie for 68⅛ per cent. of its gross earnings. The road cost $1,650,000, and was opened Oct. 1, 1859. The Nyack continuation was known as the Nyack and Northern Railroad. It cost $250,000. The corporation offices of the roads were at Tenafly, N. J.

NEW MESABA RANGE ROAD.

To be Built by Franklin Rockefeller and Other Mine Owners.

DULUTH, July 16.—An engineering corps, said to be in the employ of Franklin Rockefeller and other independent mine owners on the Mesaba Range, is surveying a route for a railroad to parallel the John D. Rockefeller road.

A prominent Ohio iron ore man now in Duluth admitted to-day that he knew that the engineering corps was at work with this object in view. He said the independent mine owners decided to build a road some time ago, and that arrangements to build had been completed.

It is understood that the stock was subscribed for at a meeting in Duluth, at which Franklin Rockefeller, Wellington R. Burt, and others were present.

Pittsburg Traction Company Bonds.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Subscriptions for the $4,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds of the United Traction Company of Pittsburg, which were opened yesterday at the offices of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore and Brown Brothers & Company of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, were closed at noon to-day instead of 3 o'clock, as originally intended. The early closing of the subscriptions was due to the fact that the issue was over-subscribed. The amount of tenders was considerably in excess of $4,000,000. The bulk of the offers to buy the securities came from Baltimore and Pittsburg investors. The subscription price was 97½ and accrued interest.

Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

OTTAWA, July 16.—The Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railroad have arranged that a clause be put into the agreement for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway excluding aliens and giving preference to Canadian labor. The Government is determined to keep the work for Canadians and whatever Britishers may be imported to do the work.

Tarrytown Electric Railroad.

ALBANY, July 16.—Notice was served on the Attorney General to-day that the Tarrytown Electric Railroad Company would make application to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on July 28 for permission to voluntarily dissolve. The company never has exercised its corporate functions.

Union Pacific Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ex-Mayor Swift of Chicago has put in an application for the place of Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific, now held by J. W. Doane of Chicago. He has the support of some of the Illinois delegation, but the chances seem to be against his securing the office.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Anthony N. Brady, a Director of the Union Railway Company of New York, known as the "Huckleberry," said that a report that the franchise of the road had been sold to a Philadelphia syndicate was wholly untrue.

Nothing new, except denials of rumors started during the preceding twenty-four hours, developed yesterday in regard to the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad has not secured control of it, nor have the Vanderbilt-Morgan interests acquired it.

Beginning Monday next, July 19, all trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington via the Royal Blue Line will depart from the terminal, at the foot of Whitehall Street, as well as from the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street. All incoming trains will arrive at both terminals.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Work Done Among Seamen and on Board Ship by Special Mission Societies.

PORT SOCIETY'S NEW MISSION

Needed Enlargement of Their Quarters on the North River Nearly Completed—Sailors That Have United with Churches in This City.

The repairs on the West Side Branch of the New York Port Society's building, at Charlton and Washington Streets, which have been contemplated for some time, have been begun and are to be completed by the middle of August. When the alterations are finished the mission will be very much enlarged and better fitted for doing its work among the seamen and crews of the great Atlantic steamship companies that dock in the North River. The present room, which is used both for religious services and as a reading room, has been entirely too small for the use of the seamen, and the additional room and more comfortable facilities will be greatly appreciated.

The New York Port Society has long done a noble work in and around New York Harbor. Very few persons not in touch with the sea realize the difficulties that a seaman has in getting to church and hearing the reading of the Gospel. Were it not for this and similar societies, they would be entirely beyond systematic religious influence.

The Port Society supports, in addition to the West Side Branch, the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison Streets, which has a reading room attached; the Brooklyn Branch, on the Brooklyn front of the East River, and a number of missionaries who visit the ships talk to the seamen and hold services.

The work done by these missionaries and the encouragement they get are wonderful. It is really inspiring to see, on a Sunday morning, a group of sailors, firemen, and trimmers standing around the organ on the deck of one of the big ocean steamers singing the gospel hymns and engaging in earnest prayer. It is a part of the seamen's life that few people seem to realize. At the different missions of the society services are held every night, and on Sunday nights during the Summer iced tea and lemonade are served free. At these mission services many sailors are converted. At the Mariners' Church last year fifty-two sailors were admitted to the communion on the profession of their faith. During the forty years that this church has been in operation over 3,000 sailors have been received in communion, and these, scattered in every quarter of the globe, constitute a band of missionaries the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

The system of loan libraries also in operation does much to relieve the tedium of ship life. Books are loaned the sailors which they return when they reach New York again. It has been found to be productive of much good.

The society is supported by special gifts and collections taken up on ocean steamers. On nearly every voyage of the big Atlantic steamers a concert is given by the the passengers, the proceeds of which go to some charity for sailors. The New York Port Society is partly supported by its share of these receipts.

There are a number of other societies for the promoting of the Gospel among seamen in New York. Prominent among them is the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen, of which Bishop Potter is President. It maintains the Seamen's Mission of the Church of the Holy Comforter, a parish of the Diocese of New York which does work principally among stewards and stokers. A well-equipped building and rectory gives every advantage for successful work. A seamen's club in connection with the mission numbers between 400 and 500 members. The society also has two east side missions and a Sailors' Home on Market Street.

The Seamen's Christian Association at 695 Washington Street, corner of West Tenth Street, has also a mission, library, and reading room, and has a number of missionaries who are engaged in holding services on ships and visiting the sailors. The attendance last year was 10,175.

PREACHERS AND PULPITS.

Strangers in City Pulpits and Pastors on Vacations.

During July the Rev. M. P. Welcher, the assistant at the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is preaching at the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church, but during August will preach in the Lewis Avenue Church, while the pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent, is absent. The latter is spending his vacation on Long Island. To-morrow and the following Sunday the preacher at the Lewis Avenue Church will be the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll.

A large number of New York pastors will occupy Toronto pulpits to-morrow, being in that city to attend the Epworth League Convention. Among these are Bishop John P. Newman, who will preach at the morning service of Trinity Methodist, the Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, preaching in the evening at the same church. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer will preach at 11 A. M. in the Elm Street Methodist; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne in the evening at St. Paul's; Dr. R. R. Doherty in the morning at the Woodgreen Methodist; the Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton in the morning in the Central Presbyterian, and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon of Yonkers in the pupit of the Bloor Street Baptist Church. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, will speak at the Crawford Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the morning.

The Rev. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant is at Cape Cod with his family. His supply is the Rev. Robert Harbour, and all Sunday and weekday services are kept up as usual.

The Rev. Dr. Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, who is in Maine, will return Aug. 1.

The Rev. J. E. Francis of the Riverside Baptist Church of this city will supply the pulpit of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow in place of the pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, who left for Chattanooga on Tuesday.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, who has just completed the federation's canvass of the Nineteenth Assembly District, will sail on July 31 for a rest of several weeks in the English lake region.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, rector of Grace Church, Kansas City, will for the next three Sundays, beginning to-morrow, relieve the Rev. Walker Gwynne, rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. Dr. Mann is a brother of the Rev. Alexander Mann of Orange.

The Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams of Boston will preach to-morrow morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, the rector, is spending his vacation with his nephew at Mount Vernon, and will be the celebrant at the early communion to-morrow morning at St. Mary's, Sherwood Park.

The Rev. Franklin Gaylord of Trinity Congregational Church, in upper Harlem, and Mrs. Gaylord, will spend their vacation at Bennington, Vt. The church will be closed during August. A pew organ is to be put in.

Next Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, pastor of the Flatbush Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Wells will leave for Buffalo, N. Y., where they will remain until Friday. On that day they will start on a trip over the great lakes, with Duluth as a destination. After visiting Canada, Dr. and Mrs. Wells will spend August in the White Mountains. Dr. Wells does not expect to return to his church till early November. The pulpit will be supplied by the following pastors on the following dates: July 25, the Rev. John H. Raven, Metuchen, N. J.; Aug. 1, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Van Pelt of Astoria, L. I.; Aug. 8, the Rev. Dr. W. K. Kelley, editor of the Methodist Review; Aug. 15, the Rev. Dr. Raynor S. Pardington of Brooklyn; Aug. 22 and Aug. 29, the Rev. E. C. Rondy of the Moravian Church, Brooklyn, and Sept. 5 the Rev. George S. Webster of New York.

The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, pastor of the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, has gone to Asbury Park for his vacation.

The Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, will remain open all Summer. The Rev. J. L. Campbell, the pastor, will be absent in Canada during August, when the Rev. R. F. McMichael will supply the pulpit.

The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild of the Central Baptist Church, 220 West Forty-second Street, will probably spend the latter part of July and all of August at Northfield, Mass. The regular morning and evening services will be continued by the assistant pastor, the Rev. W. M. Gillie.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 18.

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SUBJECT.—Paul at Thessalonica and Berea. Acts, xvii., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily. Acts, xvii., 11.

In our recent lessons the Word of God has come before us as the special instrument used by the Holy Ghost to move the minds and hearts of men. This, as we saw in our introduction to this course of lessons, is the characteristic of this section of the Book of "The Acts." As such an instrument we have seen the effects produced. These effects have been many and various, and so striking that we have thought of but little else.

Now, however, our attention is not fixed so much on the effects produced by the Holy Scriptures, as upon the testimony which they give. They now come before us as witnesses concerning the Lord Jesus Christ. To be sure it is this testimony which the Holy Ghost uses to produce the effects we have considered, but the evidence of a witness is a very different thing from the verdict rendered by the jury, and we are now to look at the evidence, that we may the better appreciate the soundness of the verdict. For three weeks at Thessalonica, Paul "reasoned with them out of the Scriptures" (v. 2.) and at Berea the people themselves "searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so." (v. 11.) Everything connected with his visit to these two places hinges upon this reasoning and searching; this examination of testimony.

It was the possession of these Scriptures, St. Paul declares, which gave the Jewish people their great pre-eminence. (Rom. iii., 1-2.) The heathen had their oracles as we saw last week, which turned out merely human guesses to deceive the unwary and the superstitious. But the Jew had the very Word of God. Men might believe it or not, yet there it stood a most wonderful Book, bearing testimony to the condition and needs of men, and to the power, wisdom, and grace of God. Its origin, its historic structure, its unity, its every feature, all made it then, and have made it ever since, a witness which has never been overthrown. Exalted indeed was the nation chosen to keep and transmit "the oracles of God."

This special phase of truth is particularly appropriate just at this stage of our studies. Last week we heard Paul say, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." It was a terse, emphatic, and yet complete summary and application of all that he had preached everywhere, and of all that he continued to preach. It was uttered without recorded explanation or hesitation. It is repeated everywhere to-day with perfect confidence. How do we know that it is true? How can we prove that it was not simply Paul's individual opinion, or that it is not a mere dogma which may be received or rejected as it commends itself to one's judgment or not? The answer is simply, it is the Word of God; it can be proved by the Scriptures. In fact, it was just this which Paul did at Thessalonica and Berea; he proved from the Scriptures that the Gospel which he preached was from God.

Prove All by the Book.

"The New Zealander's answer to the Romish priests when they first went among them was an answer never to be forgotten. They heard these priests urge upon them the worship of the Virgin Mary. They heard them recommend prayer to the dead saints, the use of images, the mass, and the confessional. They heard them speak of the authority of the Church of Rome, the supremacy of the Pope, the antiquity of the Romish communion. They knew the Bible, and heard all this calmly and gave one simple but memorable answer: 'It cannot be true because it is not in the Book.'"

Bishop Ryle, who tells the story, adds: "All the learning in the world could never have supplied a better answer than that." He says also in commenting on that passage in St. Paul's Epistle to these people of Thessalonica when he exhorts them to "prove all things," (1 Thessalonians, v., 21:) "Prove all things by the Word of God; all ministers, all teaching, all preaching, all doctrines, all sermons, all writings, all opinions, all practices, prove all by the Word of God. Measure all by the measure of the Bible. Compare all with the standard of the Bible. Weigh all in the balance of the Bible. Examine all by the light of the Bible. Test all in the crucible of the Bible. That which can abide the fire of the Bible receive, hold, believe, and obey. That which cannot abide the fire of the Bible reject, refuse, repudiate, and cast away." ("Knots Untied.") No man can say more, no wise man dares say less.

The incidents which led to this examination of the Scriptures were very much the same as those which have frequently come before us, but the countries in which they happened and the accompanying circumstances are new and interesting. After the earthquake at Philippi and the conversion of the jailer, Paul and Silas, honored as Roman citizens and attended by the Praetors themselves, prepared to leave the place where they had been "shamefully entreated," (I. Thess., ii., 2.) Before leaving, however, they visited the brethren and "comforted them." They also arranged that Timothy and Luke should remain with them for a season.

Travels of Paul and Silas.

Turning to the southwest from Philippi, a journey of about thirty-three miles over the great military road, the Via Egnatia, brought them to Amphipolis. This was a very important city. It was situated near the mouth and in a bend of the River Strymon, which nearly surrounded it on all sides. From this fact it derived its name. Without much pause in this place, they continued their journey along the head of the Strymonic Gulf about thirty miles further to the southwest to Apollonia. But their stay there must also have been very brief. The record is simply they "passed through" both of these places. Pressing on, therefore, more directly to the west, some thirty-seven miles further, they came to the capital of Macedonia, Thessalonica.

This city was in its early history called Therma. "When the Macedonian power began, however, to overshadow all the countries where Greek was spoken, it received its new name, and began a new and more distinguished period of its history. A sister of Alexander the Great was called Thessalonica, and her name was given to the City of Therma when rebuilt and embellished by her husband, Cassander, the son of Antipater. This name, under a form slightly modified, has continued to the present day. The Salneck of the early German poets has become the Saloniki of the modern Levant." (Conybeare and Howson.) It is still a place of considerable importance. It lay at the head of the Thermaic Gulf, and from its maritime position and its political position, as the capital, it attracted many Jews for the purpose of trade, and so there was at least one synagogue in the place.

Working and Teaching.

From the exhortations given in the Epistles to these people, it is likely that while Paul found there much wealth and commercial prosperity he also found much corruption and idleness. Partly to rebuke this latter spirit and partly from his early determination not to be chargeable to any of the people to whom he ministered, Paul worked at his trade as a tentmaker "night and day," and commanded them "if any would not work neither should he eat." (Second Thessalonians, iii., 10.) During his three weeks' stay he received "once and again" aid in money from Philippi. (Philip., iv., 16.) Thus, he and Silas were able to preach with all freeness as well as boldness, and to commend both themselves and the Word to their hearers by their blameless and busy lives. So Paul says, with all confidence: "Our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in the power and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance, as ye know what manner of men we were among you for your sakes." (First Thessalonians, i., 5.) "In this cause also," he says, "thank we God without ceasing, because when ye received the Word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the Word of God." (First Thessalonians, ii., 13.)

Paul and Silas were not, however, allowed to remain long in Thessalonica undisturbed. The unbelieving Jews, unable to answer their arguments, determined to silence their speech. So they gathered together the idlers around the market houses and on the wharves and made an assault upon the house of Jason, their host. Possibly he was a kinsman of Paul, (Rom. xvi., 21.) The objects of their wrath, however, were not in the house at the time, and so escaped. But Jason and some of the brethren were obliged to give security for them to the Magistrates. Notwithstanding this, however, it was very evident that they could no longer remain there in safety. So they were sent "by night" to Berea.

Driven from Berea.

This place, now called "Verria," was about forty-five miles southwest from Thessalonica. If Timothy did not join Paul and Silas during their stay in Thessalonica—and we have no record that he did—he certainly was with them in Berea. (v. 14.) The town was set back some distance from the sea, and was inhabited by a wealthy, intelligent, and orderly people. As Paul preached to them they not only listened attentively and respectfully, but they examined the Scriptures themselves "daily to see if these things were so." The result was "many of them believed; also of honorable women which were Greeks, and of men, not a few." (v. 12.)

With such a reception of the Word it is somewhat remarkable that we have no letter of Paul to the Bereans, or any account of a second visit, or even any allusion to them in any epistle to other churches. The unwritten things, however, are often as instructive as the written things of Scripture, and it may be, by this silence, the Holy Ghost would teach us that those who "search the Scriptures" for themselves have always at their side a teacher able to make them "wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." (2 Timothy iii., 15.)

But this careful searching of the Scriptures was not allowed to continue long without interruption. The Jews of Thessalonica soon came to Berea and stirred up the rabble again. Again Paul was obliged to flee, but Silas and Timothy remained for a while. Paul's escort was instructed "to go as it were to the sea," or as the r. v. states it, "to go as far as to the sea." (v. 14.) Arrived at the sea coast, however, it was apparently evident that it would not be safe for him to tarry there. So taking advantage of a departing vessel, "they that conducted Paul brought him as far as Athens." (v. 15, r. v.) This was over 200 miles to the south.

How the Apostles Taught.

Such are the incidents of this important journey from Philippi to Athens. The instruction given and the method of giving and receiving it demand a brief attention. The special truths set before the people at Thessalonica, and probably at Berea, were (v. 3):

1. That Christ must needs have suffered.
2. That Christ must needs have risen from the dead.
3. That Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ who died and rose again.

To establish these great facts Paul turned to the Scriptures. His special line of argument, or the text cited, are not given to us. But whatever passages he quoted he explained or opened up their meaning to his hearers. This, however, was not all. It was not simply an "opening," but an "alleging" that marked his teaching. In our ordinary language to allege means to affirm, or to declare. But that is not its meaning here. The Greek word translated "alleging" means "laying along side of." (Young.) Thus Paul's method was to explain the meaning of a passage, and then, putting it "along side of" some other passage or some fact in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, make the truth clear and transparent. When the Bereans searched the Scriptures they probably did the same. If any man to-day searches them in the same way and with the same spirit he will not long walk in darkness or in doubt. It is our Lord's own word: "Search the Scriptures; they are they which testify of Me." (John v., 39.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the Word of God as presented in our recent lessons?

How is it presented in this lesson?

What was the relation of the Jewish nation to the Scriptures?

Why is the subject particularly appropriate at this stage of our studies?

What story is told of the New Zealanders and the Romish priests?

What is Bishop Ryle's comment on "Prove all things"?

What were the steps of the journey from Philippi to Thessalonica?

What is said of Thessalonica?

What is said of Paul's life and preaching there?

What was the result, and where did they go?

What is said of Paul's ministry in Berea?

How is it explained that we have no epistle to the Bereans?

To what place did Paul go from Berea?

What were the special truths proclaimed at Thessalonica and Berea?

What is the meaning of "opening and alleging?"

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER HOME.

Father McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral to Lecture on the Liturgy Next Week.

The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, will give five morning lectures on the liturgy of the Catholic Church, at the Catholic Summer Home, on the banks of Lake Champlain, next week. Father McMahon is director of the Cathedral Library, and an authority on the liturgy of the Church. The aim of this series of lectures, he says, is to give general, not technical, information about the liturgical observances of the Catholic Church. The lectures are addressed solely to lay people.

The different subjects to be treated are as follows: Monday, July 19—"The History and Mystery of Liturgy; Testimony of the Stones; the Symbolism of Ceremonies"; Tuesday—"Unity of Doctrine Amid Variety of Liturgy; Essential Agreement of Eastern and Western Rites"; Wednesday—"Some Rites, Familiar and Unfamiliar; Many Ceremonies Become Obsolete by Reason of Changing Times and Conditions; Ordinations and Degradations"; Thursday—"The Ritual of the Dead; Curious Customs in Connection with Funeral Rites; Cremation, Reasons for its Prohibition"; Friday—"In the Court of the King; the Mass, the Chief Act of Worship, Therefore the Chief Concern of Liturgy; the Sacred Vestments, Their Uses and Their Meaning; the Music of the Mass."

The general title of "Moslem Versus Greek" applies to a course of lectures which will be delivered at the Summer School on the evenings of next week by the Rev. Charles Warren Currier of Baltimore. Following are the special subjects: Monday at 8 o'clock P. M.—"Hellenes Versus Asiatics; Russian Influence; a Voice from Crete"; Tuesday—"Rise and Decline of the Roman Empire; Independence of Greece; Present Condition of Turkey"; Wednesday—"The Eastern Question; Development of European Politics; the Holy Alliance; Rise of Plutocracy; the Rothschilds; Russia's Ambition; Turkish Atrocities in the XIX. Century; the Greek Mystery; the Future."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ARMY.

Work Will Be Continued in Spite of Opposition to Gen. Hadley.

At the meeting of the Diocesan Convention in September, when the report of the Protestant Episcopal Parochial Missions Society is to be made upon the matter of the Church Army, the Boston contingent of the army will ask to be permitted to go it alone, in charge of the Church Army Association of Massachusetts, which has just been organized. This association will have the Diocese of Massachusetts as its field. It will be under the nominal jurisdiction of the Church Army Commission of New York, should such commission be continued by the convention, or, if not, then under the clerical head of the army, which official the Parochial Missions Society is still charged with the duty of finding and appointing. But it will not be under the jurisdiction of Gen. Hadley.

The Massachusetts Association has a Board of Control, which includes President Francis B. Sears of the Second National Bank, Montague Chamberlain of Harvard, and the Rev. Henry M. Torbert. The military director is Gen. Samuel F. Jones, who has just been appointed by the commission in this city. A gentleman familiar with Church Army affairs from the beginning said yesterday: "The cause of these frequent changes in Church Army affairs is not that the army is a failure. There is opposition inside the Episcopal Church to it, it is true, but there are also strong friends there, too. The Church Army is unlike the Salvation Army, and it is succeeding. The trouble is over Gen. Hadley. The Massachusetts Association is formed in order to be independent of him, it being expressly stated that he should not have military control there. The work in Pittsburg progresses, but the head of it has refused to be under Hadley. Three or four members of the commission stick to Hadley; others do not. Hence these changes, and hence the action of the Parochial Missions Society. The whole matter will come up at the convention in September."

Corn for Famine Sufferers.

A cable dispatch from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, announces the arrival there of the India famine relief steamer, City of Everett, which sailed from San Francisco for Calcutta with a cargo of corn on June 12 last, the Rev. R. G. Hobbs, The Christian Herald Commissioner, in charge. The Everett will reach Calcutta within the next ten or twelve days, and her cargo will be distributed. Another remittance of $50,000 has just been cabled by The Christian Herald Fund to Bishop Thoburn's committee, whose relief operations now embrace over seventy different stations, scattered throughout the famine districts.

BAPTIST DEBT PLEDGES.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Pronounce upon the Financial Condition of the Societies.

The committee appointed to pronounce upon the pledges made for the payment of the debts of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union has reported as follows:

Your committee has this day carefully examined the lists submitted to them by the Secretaries of the societies, together with documentary and verbal evidence concerning their validity, and find that the sum of $508,031.45 has been secured in cash and in good and satisfactory pledges, thus fully providing for the indebtedness of the societies.

This result is exceedingly gratifying and furnishes cause for devout thanksgiving to God. The amount secured is somewhat in excess of the debts, but much of this excess will be required to meet the interest on these debts for six months, from April to October, and the incidental expenses of the effort.

Your committee feel that the officers of the societies have been able leaders in this great movement, and that much praise is due to the pastors, to local committees, to editors of our denominational papers, and to the great host of contributors, without whose generous offerings this magnificent result could not have been achieved.

The noble offer of $250,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller was an inspiration to the denomination in this undertaking. But few other pledges of large amounts have been made—four of $5,000 each, two of these from men and two from women—the gifts coming largely from Baptists of moderate means. We congratulate our great societies upon deliverance from the perils that confronted their work; and we believe that these gifts are the indication of the profound loyalty of the denomination to these interests, and of their disposition to sustain them with larger liberality than ever before.

ROBERT O. FULLER,
CHARLES H. DUTCHER,
ALANSON J. FOX.

Boston, July 15, 1897.

A tabular report follows. The Rockefeller gift must be added to make the aggregate referred to above:

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY DISTRICTS AND STATES.

NEW ENGLAND.		
Maine	$4,948.69	
New Hampshire	2,468.55	
Vermont	2,150.60	
Massachusetts	61,034.97	
Rhode Island	7,748.98	
Connecticut	3,653.73	
		$82,012.52
NEW YORK AND NORTH NEW JERSEY.		
New York	$55,543.15	
North New Jersey	19,973.45	
		75,516.60
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.		
Pennsylvania	$24,951.19	
South New Jersey	3 0 5.01	
Delaware	370.00	
District of Columbia	1,202.00	
		30,268.70
OHIO DISTRICT.		
Ohio	$13,459.21	
West Virginia	161.86	
		13,621.07
LAKE DISTRICT.		
Michigan	$5,549.48	
Indiana	6,194.45	
		11,743.93
CHICAGO DISTRICT.		
Illinois	$15,862.45	
Wisconsin	2,337.67	

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

SPEAKER REED.

As the Tariff bill went to the Senate it gave the sugar refineries a protective tax "on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining" of $1.87½ per 100 pounds. As the bill passed the Senate it gave the refineries a protective tax of $1.95 per 100 pounds. Exactly how much these respective taxes net to the refineries it is impossible for any one not in the secrets of the business to say. Any difference whatever in the tax on refined sugar over unrefined is wholly unnecessary, because the cost of refining in this country has been admitted by the chief refiner to be less than it is abroad. No protection can be required against an impossible competition. But, however this may be, and whatever may be the exact net profit to the refineries from the House tax and from the Senate tax, it is plain that the profit from the latter is higher than from the former. The Senate gives the Sugar Trust 7½ cents more on every 100 pounds of sugar than the House gave. On the importations of the year 1896, this would amount, at the lowest possible estimate, to $2,500,000, while the total advantage to the Trust from the House bill itself is estimated at $16,000,000. Whatever may be the precise figures, it is plain that every dollar of the difference in tax on raw and refined sugar goes into the pockets of the Trust, and that this amount is higher under the Senate bill than under the House bill.

The course of the House can be decided by Mr. REED. If he determines that the House shall not yield the bigger profit offered to the Trust by the Senate, the House will not yield it. No man ever held such power as he holds, and he has so far exercised it with great firmness, with great fidelity to his party's interests as he conceives them, and with singular disregard of his own interests. By the peculiar nature of his office, by the growing complexity of legislative functions, by his own masterful disposition, he has acquired sway entirely unprecedented over the action and over the mind of the majority.

He has a wonderful opportunity. The business of the whole country awaits anxiously the end of the session and the passage of the Tariff bill, and nothing blocks the way but the demand of the Sugar Trust for the advantage its intrigues have secured from the Senate. The bill might have become a law a month ago but for this. This alone has held it in the conference. Over this only are the conferrees now divided. If the House yields now, it will be, it must be, to the Trust. If it stand out, the country will see that at least there is some limit to what the Trust can do with the Republican Party. It is within the power of Mr. REED to render this service to his party and to the principles of simple, every-day honesty in public affairs. No service could be greater for the party or for the country, and none could confer on him who has the courage to render it a higher or more deserved distinction.

PLATT'S FIGHT.

We suppose that The Brooklyn Eagle understands the politics of its own borough. When it asserts, therefore, that the appointment of Mr. ROBERT A. SHARKEY to the Naval Office is a move in PLATT's game to prevent the nomination of SETH LOW, it corroborates by its competent testimony the statement of Gen. WOODFORD that President MCKINLEY hopes to see a Republican elected Mayor of New York, and will do what is in his power to aid in the accomplishment of that desired end.

SHARKEY is an out-and-out Platt man. On the day of his appointment, but before the announcement was made that his name had been sent in by the President, The Eagle said:

"Mr. SHARKEY would be expected and required to use his power in Federal office to secure delegates to the Republican City Convention for Greater New York opposed to the nomination of SETH LOW. The machine over the river will be able, apparently, to control against SETH LOW a majority of the delegates in that convention from New York County. Unless a solid Long Island delegation, or at least a solid Kings County delegation, can be obtained for SETH LOW to that convention, his chances for a majority in that body will be destroyed in advance.

"Mr. SHARKEY is, therefore, put forward to divide the expression of Kings County and to secure anti-Low delegates from as many Assembly districts as he can control with the patronage which CORNELIUS N. BLISS is asked to urge President MCKINLEY to put into his hands. This method of 'carrying Greater New York' may be 'magnificent'—but it will not carry Greater New York. If any one thinks that the deliberate defeat of SETH LOW in the Republican City Convention of Greater New York will contribute to the defeat of Tammany Hall such a man needs a physician."

And the party he bosses will shortly need an undertaker. The infallible recipe for turning New York City, and with it New York State, over to the Democrats is that which prescribes the use of the Federal patronage to help the Republicans in their local fight.

PLATT is fighting with all his might against the necessity of accepting Low from the hands of the Citizens' Union. His only chance to nominate and elect a Republican candidate, as he clearly sees, lies in the revival of Bryanism by Tammany. To that end his hirelings and his emissaries are at work inside the Tammany organization and outside of it to force free silver to the front. Utterly reckless of the danger of his procedures, indifferent to the public peril of reviving in this great campaign the dying issue of silver, he maintains a tireless propaganda for Bryanism in the Tammany ranks, and his organ exhausts the devices of its ingenuity in its efforts to stir up among the masses of Tammany a sentiment for silver too strong to be held in check by the leaders. If this evil work bears the expected fruit, PLATT will immediately prepare to nominate one of his henchmen for Mayor.

If the appointment of SHARKEY is rightly interpreted by The Brooklyn Eagle, the President of the United States has taken a hand in the fight against the Citizens' Union and the nomination of SETH LOW. Its interpretation is sustained by the antecedents of the man. He is a district leader who has remained faithful to PLATT during the quarrel with JACOB WORTH. Holding an important Federal office, he will naturally be a man to be reckoned with when the delegates are chosen. If PLATT says anti-Low delegates are wanted, SHARKEY will provide as many as he can. In this way President MCKINLEY will have made good his assurances of help in the effort to get a Republican Mayor.

It is possible that the nomination of Mr. Low can be prevented by these tactics. But if the President and Mr. PLATT do succeed in that enterprise it will be many a long year before they will derive any pleasure from reading the election returns from New York.

THE JAPANESE IN MADRID.

The visit of the special Japanese envoy whose ostensible mission was to bestow a Japanese order upon the King of Spain has evidently been the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration in Madrid. The envoy was accompanied by Marquis ITO, the most eminent of Japanese statesmen, and special honors were bestowed upon them both by the authorities and by the populace. It is impossible to find any foundation for the rumors of an alliance between Japan and Spain. They have been spontaneously generated by their own intrinsic probability. Distrust of the United States is not the only interest the two nations have in common. It would undoubtedly be very convenient for Japan, in the process of her expansion, to have possession of the Philippines. On the other hand, Spanish pride is by no means so much involved in keeping possession of the Philippines as in keeping possession of Cuba.

It is possible, therefore, that the special Japanese mission has some reference to the Philippines. But it is altogether likely that its main purpose was to arrange for common action with regard to the United States. We are on a very different footing, in respect both of morals and of international law, toward Spain and toward Japan. Spain has really no grievance whatever against us, unless she has received from the present Administration one which has not been disclosed. If Secretary SHERMAN has employed the same penman to address Spain about Cuba whom he allowed to address Col. HAY about the seal fisheries, it is easy to believe that the Spanish Ministry is in a state of acute irritation. But the Spanish Ministry has repeatedly acknowledged "the correct and friendly attitude of the Government of the United States" in spite of the almost unanimous American sympathy with the Cubans. Our attitude toward Spain has been one of forbearance under great provocation. For the Spanish claim to Cuba is now practically a claim to be allowed to destroy Cuba, including American interests in Cuba and in connection with Cuba. That claim we have thus far admitted, although, as President CLEVELAND distinctly said, we cannot admit it forever.

But as to Japan, the case is very different. Hawaii is as many days from our nearest coast as Cuba is hours. We cannot avoid concerning ourselves with the condition of Cuba, whereas in Hawaii we are concerned only to conserve American interests, which have not been assailed either under the monarchy or the republic. If we annex the islands, we shall do so out of pure wantonness. There is no public motive to induce us and no private motive that can be avowed. And we shall at once embroil ourselves with Japan. As soon as the islands pass under our laws their Japanese residents will lose some of the rights now secured to them by treaty. This is a wrong which Japan is entitled and bound to resist. She is quite within her rights in resenting it, and in taking any measures, such as an alliance with another threatened power, to make her resentment effective. If the jingoes in Washington are capable of reflection, they should be induced to it by the report of the conference at Madrid.

THE REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE.

The remarkable subscription for two millions of 5 per cent. gold bonds offered by the Metropolitan Street Railway has impressed Wall Street, as it could not help doing. The subscriptions for the two millions amounted to more than fifty millions. Such a result showed, of course, great confidence, which has been abundantly justified, in the earning capacity of this corporation. But it showed also how vast is the amount of capital that may be had for productive enterprises where the "moral risk" is eliminated. For the most part such enterprises are necessarily in the newer and less settled parts of the country. It is there that the need of capital from outside for the development of natural resources is indispensable. It is there, accordingly, that it is most important to the people engaged in that development that their credit shall be above suspicion and that the moral risk shall be eliminated. This is a view which we may expect to make increasing progress in the West within the next three years.

There are other and more certain signs of a revival of a prosperity which will incline all those who experience its benefits to demand the best and most stable money. That demand is itself at once an evidence and a guarantee of prosperity, for the hard times of the past four years have been mainly produced by distrust respecting the currency. More than once in the recent history of the West a Populist movement has suddenly collapsed at the coincidence of good crops and good prices. The tidal wave that carried the astonishing PEFFER into the Senate subsided the next year, leaving him high and dry as a lonely relic of its devastation.

Such another era of prosperity seems now to be revisiting the birthplaces of Populism. In Kansas the report just published of the State Bank Commissioner is, according to that official, "the most gratifying report in every feature of the banking business that has ever been made to the department, and indicates an unlooked-for degree of prosperity throughout the State." For the first time in the history of Kansas the deposits exceed the loans, and the excess is some three millions. A still more significant indication of returning prosperity is furnished by Nebraska. The condition of the State is such that the farmers are paying off their celebrated mortgages at a rate quite unprecedented. The agents of the Shylocks who have sent money there to invest find that they cannot invest it, and that the money already invested is coming back upon their hands by payment. The total payments of mortgages for the past six months are estimated at twenty-eight millions.

Mr. RICE, a leading merchant of St. Louis, in an interview in yesterday's TIMES, declared that "prosperity can fairly be said to have arrived all through the West." As a merchant of St. Louis, he is an especially qualified witness about the condition of Kansas and Nebraska as well as Texas, and his testimony is of the utmost value. The greatest source of danger to the future of business would be removed if there were enough of statesmanship in Congress to take advantage of the period of prosperity the coming of which is now assured, to put it out of the power of anybody to propose juggling with the currency when the next period of depression occurs. With the currency taken out of politics, we should remove the principal obstacle to prosperity by removing the principal cause of "want of confidence."

HAWAII AND THE KLONDIKE.

Our light-hearted neighbor The Sun waxes merry over THE TIMES's estimate of the cost of annexing and defending Hawaii. Its ribs heave with laughter over this statement, which it gleefully quotes from our columns: "Since 1894 we have expended $275,000,000 in building and maintaining our navy." It then avers that our naval expenditure since 1894 has been only $86,508,189.06, and derisively adds: "A little error of one hundred and eighty-eight million four hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and ninety-four cents is nothing to an excited thermometer which drips millions as easily as a soda fountain squirts carbonic acid gas."

That settles the Hawaiian question, of course. The voice of protest must be hushed and we must take the leper to our bosom. But the error The Sun notes was typographical, 1884, not 1894, being the year from which the reckoning was made. The year 1884 marks the beginning of our new navy, and since that date, not including the last fiscal year, we have expended, as THE TIMES said, $275,000,000 in building and maintaining our navy.

In the full tide of its merriment, The Sun inquires why we limit our estimate to twenty new battleships:

"Why not sixty, which, at an average of $3,000,000 apiece, would make the demnition total on Hawaiian account, in the Navy Department alone, not less than $180,000,000, or twenty-five times more than SEWARD paid for the Klondike gold fields?"

SEWARD did not buy the Klondike gold fields, good neighbor. They are not in Alaska. Vide The New York Sun, July 5, first page, second column:

"The Klondike is a tributary of the Yukon, which flows into the big river above Forty Mile. It is in British territory."

Even the humble news columns of a paper may contain nuggets of geographical and historical information that after proper assimilation would adorn the editorial page. But the Hawaiian annexation argument will not be appreciably fortified by The Sun's awkward blunder of assuming that in the Alaska purchase Mr. SEWARD bought the Klondike gold mines, when he only bought some troublesome seals and a few wretched Indians very much in need of soap.

THE TEST OF ROYALTY.

In Cosmopolis, Prof. MAX MULLER, who, in the tranquil evening of his long and useful life, is giving less heed than was his wont to the Oriental languages and the vedas, and more to subjects within the grasp of common men, describes a test of royalty which seems new and conclusive. A friend of his, whose name he withholds, taught him the trick as long ago as 1855, when Queen VICTORIA, born to the purple, and the Empress EUGENIE, a commoner raised to imperial dignity, were together in the Paris Opéra. Both bowed gracefully and then seated themselves, but it was noticed that the former Mlle. MONTIJO glanced warily around before she sat to make sure there was a chair in place. VICTORIA had no such misgivings. She faltered not, knowing full well that, being royal, a chair would always be ready to receive her whenever she cared to sit. And therein lies the true test of royalty. It sits down without looking.

With this new ray of light to help us, we may study anew the history of Kings, and learn, doubtless, that many of them sat down without looking once too often, their thrones having been removed by practical jokers of republican tendencies, or favoring another family of royal blood. But we shall surely find nothing to discredit the new theory, or shake our belief in the test. It is a good one, and it comes in time. It would have served many a scion of majesty well if it had been widely known in the old days, when Kings often were in search of thrones, and lacked the means of getting them.

Thus, the habit of sitting down without looking, which has always been regarded as a sign of absent-mindedness, and particularly dangerous in the case of travelers in tropical countries, where the tarantula dwells, and of country schoolmasters in charge of ordinary boys, is transformed and ennobled, and the legendary person who sat down on a circular saw takes his rightful place, in spite of his reduced circumstances, in the pantheon of majesty.

THE NEW "SAYINGS OF JESUS."

It has been known for some time that among the papyri discovered by one of the expeditions of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Oxyrhynchus, on the border of the Libyan desert, was a fragment purporting to contain words of JESUS. Last Monday the document was published in London, under the editorship of Messrs. BERNARD P. GRENFELL and ARTHUR S. HUNT of Queens and Magdalen, at Oxford. Interest in the publication has been stimulated on this side of the water by the journalistic enterprise which has promptly put the contents before American readers. This interest may easily be misdirected and imagine the impossible—curiosity must learn patience and even scholarship be content with tentative opinions—but there is sufficient ground for regarding the discovery as one of no ordinary moment.

The fragment is a single leaf of papyrus, detached from a book, and numbered 11. Its dimensions are 3¾ by (at present) 5¾ inches, the bottom being mutilated. The writing is in Greek uncials, for the most part very clear. The place of discovery, the character of the entire collection found there, and all internal evidences—assuming the cabled report to be accurate—seem to put its genuineness beyond doubt.

Without access to original or fac simile, we can only repeat the opinion of the editors that the date of the fragment is probably not much later than A. D. 200, and certainly before the year 300. They regard the period prior to 150 as out of the question for reasons of weight. But if even the latest date which they suggest should be finally accepted, we have in this papyrus leaf a document older than any Biblical manuscript hitherto known. The Vatican and Sinaitic codices date from the fourth century and the Alexandrine from the fifth. On the score of antiquity alone this papyrus claims the attention of Biblical students. It may, of course, be copied from a still older original. The leaf preserves more or less distinctly eight apparently disconnected sayings, but the fourth and eighth are undecipherable. The introductory formula of five is "JESUS saith," and the sayings are in the form of direct quotation. The beginning of the first one seems to be missing, and was, one is tempted to suppose, on the previous leaf. What remains—"and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye"—is exactly the last clause of Luke, vi., 42, except that in the text of the papyrus as reproduced in this country the Greek infinitive "to cast out" immediately follows (as in English) the verb "see clearly," while in Luke it ends the verse. The papyrus here agrees with the parallel in Matthew, vii., 5.

None of the other "sayings" comes, in its present form, quite so near to verbal quotation from the canonical Gospels. Even the beginning of the sixth, "JESUS saith, A prophet is not acceptable in his own country," diverges a little from Luke, iv., 24, although agreeing with it more nearly than with the parallel passages in the other Gospels, and the following clause: "Neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him," while, of course, it suggests, "Physician, heal thyself," is without actual parallel. Most strikingly divergent from the canonical utterances of JESUS are the second and the fifth. The second reads: "JESUS saith, Except ye fast to the world, ye shall in no wise find the Kingdom of GOD, and except ye keep the Sabbath ye shall not see the Father." This emphasis on ceremonial observance as essential to salvation does not accord with the teachings of JESUS preserved in the Gospels. It is such as might characterize a Judaizing sect of Christians, and is in harmony with the stricter and sterner Ebionitism. The fifth "saying" is even more striking. The former half of it is mutilated, but seems to correspond substantially to Matthew, xviii., 24; the latter half is as follows: "Raise the stone, and there thou shalt find Me; cleave the wood, and there am I." The divergence here from the Gospel utterances is not Judaistic, but rather Greek. It savors of mysticism; it is not inconsistent with pantheism. It suggests a Gnostic type of doctrine.

With our present information it will not do to draw positive inferences from these and kindred phenomena presented by the new papyrus fragment. With all reserve, the following suggestions may be made:

1. These sayings show distinctly the influence of teachings of JESUS which, on the authority of the canonical Gospels, we may regard as genuine.

2. They show also the influence of certain theological tendencies known to have arisen in the early Church after JESUS's death, and to have been at length condemned as heretical.

3. It would not be fair to ascribe deceit to one who thus claimed JESUS's authority for perversions of His teaching. No doubt the ascription to Him of language which He could not have used might be made in perfect good faith. The theological bias of the author's own mind, and that of his school, would not for the first or last time in the history of opinion have made him believe that Divine authority attached to what was in reality only a one-sided human view.

4. The seeming combination of contradictory tendencies (Ebionitic and Gnostic) in the same collection might indicate a relatively late date, and denote an indifferent eclecticism or syncretism on the part of the compiler, but it is equally consistent with a relatively early date, when heresies involving both ceremonial and speculative elements were rife, as in the time of the Epistle to the Colossians. Even CERINTHUS seems to have been partly Ebionite and partly Gnostic.

5. The formula "JESUS saith," rather than "JESUS said," seems to indicate that the theological interest of the sayings outweighed the historical, in the view of the compiler. He is not concerned for an accurate record of what was actually uttered so much as for an authoritative backing for dogmatic instruction. Not the historical JESUS, so much as the ever-living Authority, is before his mind. This indicates a certain remove from the historical objectivity of the canonic Gospels, for that we have here the historical present, often found in narrative, seems wholly improbable.

6. On the other hand, the absolute lack of bondage to the letter of the Gospels, and the free modification and even transformation of what we know as Gospel material seems to render it very doubtful whether the compiler can have lived at a time or in a circle where the Gospels were received as exclusively normative. It is even dubious whether that material which most closely resembles the language of our canonical Gospels can have been drawn directly from these, and is not rather due to documents from which the Gospels themselves drew, or others akin to these.

This last point introduces us to a new branch of the inquiry raised by this interesting document, and one at which we can only glance. In recent discussions regarding the composition and authorship of the synoptic (first three) Gospels a large place has been taken by the statement of PAPIAS of Hierapolis, preserved by EUSEBIUS, that the Apostle MATTHEW collected the "Sayings" (Logia) of the Lord, in the Hebrew dialect. The belief is more and more prevalent among scholars that this collection of Logia was a source, and perhaps the earliest documentary source, of our synoptic Gospels. Neither this collection nor anything like it has heretofore been found. Important light will be thrown upon the facts supporting the opinion referred to, if it shall appear—as our papyrus seems to hint—that collections of the "Sayings" of the Lord were current in the Church, say, in the early part of the second century. If so, it is by no means impossible that some may be found embracing sayings that shall show closer kinship with those of our Gospels, and be more probably authentic than those now under review. "It is more blessed to give than to receive" has every mark of authenticity, though it is ascribed to JESUS by PAUL, (Acts, xx., 35,) and not by an evangelist. Other such sayings may be awaiting the discoverer. Of course, such a collection as that just published is in any case several removes from an Apostolic prototype. But perhaps it points, a significant index finger, to other discoveries that may yet be made.

However that may be, this scrap of papyrus will have to be considered henceforth, in the inquiry as to the composition and structure of the Gospels, as well as in tracing the history of the Canon, and the ramifications of early Christian opinion. It is at present tantalizing in its meagreness. We shall look eagerly for the results of continued research in the same field, and meantime be grateful for this and every documentary shred that may help to lift, ever so little, the obscurity that still hangs over the details of life and thought in the earlier generations of Christianity.

FRANCIS BROWN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A good many persons who do not take a deep interest in yachting may be puzzled by the names applied to pleasure craft in the racing classes. The yachtsmen themselves would no doubt be at a loss to account for the fact that with one accord they selected fanciful and freakish names for the vessels of the fanciful and freakish classes, while the larger and more elegant craft have received more pretentious names. Among the smaller craft last year in the half-rater class the yacht selected to defend the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup was called El Heirie, which is Arabic for swift camel. Among the others in the class was one called the Paprika, which was translated by the irreverent into common slang as "hot stuff." This year's crop of twenty-footers does not lack for peculiar names, for there is a Shark and a Skate, which are surely monsters of the deep, while the vessel chosen to try and win back the lost Seawanhaka Cup is the Momo; which is said to be Japanese for "a peach." It is to be hoped that she will prove to be one. Meanwhile students of nomenclature may amuse themselves by noting that the twenty-one-footers rejoice in such names as Celia and Houri, the thirty-footers in such as Hera, Vaquero, and Musme, and that the old forty-six-footers made a run on Indian names. Among the big yachts, defenders of the America's Cup are usually christened by significant titles bearing on their mission, such as Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant, and Defender. The comfortable cruising schooners rejoice in such wooing names as Nirvana, Lotos, Fleur de Lys, Brünnhilde, and Ramona, and the steam yachts scour the heavens and the earth, but continue to be classed by all true sailor men under the general title of "iron kettles."

—Those who are interested in studying the effect of Raines laws and liquor-tax certificates on the retail sale of liquors may find some instruction in the statistics lately placed before the Royal Commission on Licensing Laws by Mr. E. N. BUXTON, a partner in the brewing firm of TRUMAN, HANBURY, BUXTON & Co. Having spoken of the general relations between the great brewers and the license holders, the witness, as reported by a London paper, went on to say that, as to the capital in the trade, he thought it would be safe to declare that the interest of the license holders in the London district was not less than £10,000,000. There were about 7,000 fully licensed public houses in the Metropolitan Police area. Taking the lowest average valuation per house at £7,000, that would give £49,000,000 as the value of the fully licensed houses. Then there were other premises, such as refreshment rooms, (not including the larger hotels, and he thought it would be a very moderate computation to say that these establishments were worth at least £11,000,000, making about £60,000,000 as the moderate valuation of the whole. That would give £12,000,000 as the proportion of capital belonging to the licensed victualers. He had taken the actual value at the present time of about 500 licensed houses as £5,367,000, and out of that the tenants' interest was £1,242,000.

—No doubt most people are ready to declare that they do not believe in ghosts, but the test question is, Would they if they saw them or heard them? There is an old saying that seeing is believing, but hearing is the naked truth. It seems that most people in France believe in what they hear from the spirit land. There is now in Paris an unfortunate family which cannot get a roof to shelter it, and whose head cannot get work, simply because it is said that wherever this family goes it is followed by spirits which beat bass drums, throw chairs over, make doors bang, and generally comport themselves in a spirited manner. Now, if the head of this family were an American, he could make money as a medium or at any rate as a dime-museum curiosity. France has not all the republican institutions yet.

—They make a good deal of fun of us across the water because we have no spirit of veneration for the antique and have no antique to venerate, anyhow. But they do not appear to revel in the veneration themselves, though they have many things, including some of their customs, which are old enough to die. But a movement to demolish almost the last of the old coaching inns, the Old Bell, will soon disappear. It is stated that the Governors of the Bluecoat School insist on the present lessee either giving up the tenancy or continuing it in a new building. An enthusiast for "other times and other manners" suggested that some wealthy City men should buy it for the purpose of keeping the place as it is, and should start a club within its walls. In this way an interesting relic of the past would be maintained, and a connecting link with JONSON, RALEIGH, and probably SHAKESPEARE himself, be preserved. In this severely practical age such an ambitious scheme received no support, and the sale accordingly proceeded. The bidding commenced at £1,000, and after some eager competition toward the close ran up to the purchasing price, £11,600, at which it passed to Mr. FITCH, Chancery Lane. The rent is a peppercorn for the first twelve months, and £750 per annum for seventy-nine years. The purchaser is to remove all existing buildings, and erect a new one, at a cost at least of £10,000, by Sept. 20, 1897, but any articles of value or antiquarian interest which may be found are to belong to the vendors. Thus one by one the old London landmarks are giving way to a spirit of progress, which business men cherish over there just as much as they do here.

PERSONAL.

—SIEGFRIED WAGNER, the son of the famous composer, RICHARD WAGNER, does not seem to inherit any of his father's genius, but nevertheless he is gradually forcing himself upon the attention of the musical world. He began his career as a conductor, and his readings of familiar compositions stirred up sufficient differences of opinion among the commentators to arouse interest in the young man. Now he comes forward as the composer of a comic opera based on one of GRIMM's fairy tales, which is to be produced in London next Winter. It looks very much as if SIEGFRIED would prove to be a follower of a follower of the great WAGNER, namely, ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK, who Wagnerized "Hansel und Gretel."

—Prince DANILO of Montenegro apparently had an idea when he went to England that the tight little island was about the size of his own stupendous principality. His father, Prince NICOLAS, desired that he should pay his respects to the eminent gentleman who is known to most Continental persons as Sir GLADSTONE, and Prince DANILO had planned to do so. But he labored under the delusion that he could ride out to Mr. GLADSTONE's house some afternoon in a cab, and when he was ready to go he found that it was several hours' journey from London and he had not left himself time. However, he can go home with the consciousness that he made a deep impression on London by his uncommon manly beauty and his picturesque attire.

—An Anarchist named ACCIARITO is serving a term of imprisonment in a jail at Rome under the charge of having attempted the assassination of King HUMBERT. ACCIARITO is a most desperate anachronism. He was born several centuries behind his time, and by rights he should have lived in the days when Anarchy had not been christened. It may be, of course, that he never heard of the Fourth of July, but he chose that day to celebrate his faith in a pyrotechnic fashion. The warders of his prison detected signs of fire proceeding from the would-be King killer's cell. They entered and found the narrow apartment full of smoke and reeking with the odor of burning flesh. They were amazed to discover that instead of trying to set fire to the prison and destroy his enemies with himself, ACCIARITO had been endeavoring to burn off his right hand. He explained that he desired to prove by the ordeal of fire that all persons who had been arrested on suspicion of being his accomplices in the attempt against the King were wholly innocent. ACCIARITO's ideas as to the nature of evidence and of the ordeal by fire seem to be quite as much in a state of anarchy as his ideas of government are.

—Some persons who have devoted honest time to the reading of W. H. MALLOCK's books are convinced that he is an eminently practical man. Of course there are others who have different views as to practicality, but they do not count for much with the world at large. Mr. MALLOCK took part in a debate a few days ago on the question whether worldly considerations did not lead more directly to married happiness than romantic impulses. Mr. MALLOCK argued in favor of the worldly considerations. It was his opinion that if both conditions could be fulfilled the marriage was ideal. But if it was a question which set of considerations was to be sacrificed, he urged that more people would be happier in married life who sacrificed the strong preferences than the worldly considerations. However romantic an attachment, the attached people could not enjoy it unless they had the wherewithal to eat and wear, and a roof to cover them. A certain minimum was essential, and this increased the higher they rose in the scale. Certain conventional decencies were absolutely necessary. Social intercourse must have a physical basis, and no one wished to be worse dressed than his fellows, though the feminine ambition of being better dressed might be sacrificed. Worldliness that looked for such circumstances as these was really based on an intellectual philosophy of life and not on considerations of venality. An unworldly gentleman named LANE FOX opposed Mr. MALLOCK's views, and urged that inward motives, ideas, and tastes were the most important considerations and that worldly motives should be relegated to a subordinate position. For this sentiment the solid Britons of the Sesame Club cheered Mr. FOX, but when it came to a vote on the question only about a dozen persons had the courage to commit themselves.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mrs. Caroline Metcalf, widow of William H. Metcalf of Milwaukee, Wis., has given the public library of that city $10,000 for the purchase of works on ornamental art.

* * *

The Virginia Republican State Committee is to meet in Lynchburg Aug. 18, and will then decide definitely whether the party shall hold a State Convention this Fall and nominate a State ticket or not.

* * *

Announcement is made of a meeting of Independent Republicans and reform Democrats of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia next week to consider the advisability of putting up an independent Republican State ticket next Fall or of coalescing with the Democrats.

* * *

The wholesale grocers of Philadelphia will petition Gov. Hastings to veto the Mercantile License Tax bill on the plea that competition with wholesalers out of the State is so great and the profits of the trade are at the best so small and the expenses so large that they cannot afford to pay a tax unless they cut down employes' wages.

* * *

In these days of sunstrokes in the North and the East the distant parts of the land glorify themselves, The Galveston (Texas) News proclaiming that there has not been a death or prostration from heat in grand old Texas this Summer, and The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican saying that there prostrations from heat are unknown.

* * *

The members of the New York Press Association, through a committee quietly selected at their late annual meeting at the Thousand Islands, have actually surprised their President, Henry A. Brockway of The Watertown Times, by presenting to him a silver-mounted cut glass inkstand, set in an ornamental silver tray. They said they wished it to be an evidence of their appreciation of the fact that his work has been surpassed by no other official in the history of their organization.

NUGGETS.

A Decided Difference.

There is an art in putting things. "He never turned the hungry from his door" sounds very well, but it's different when you say, "He fed every tramp that came along."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Books Must Balance.

Superintendent—I hate to mention it, Mr. Quiller, but the firm is suspicious of you. It thinks you have taken some of the funds.

Quiller (the bookkeeper—Of course I have. 'Tween you and me, it was the only way I could make my books balance.—Boston Transcript.

Its Reason for Being.

"But what," inquired the General Passenger Agent affably, "is the object of this society for whose convention you ask consideration? What does it do?"

"Why, it obtains excursion rates," explained the inexperienced Chairman of the Transportation Committee.—Chicago Journal.

The Feminine Way.

Bowser (reading telegram he has prepared)—How does this suit you? "Cannot come to-day. Expect us next week. Mother is ill." There's just ten words.

Mrs. Bowser—That's all right; only why not say, "Mother is indisposed"?

Mr. Bowser—That wouldn't make it any clearer.

Mrs. Bowser—I know; but it is a longer word than "ill," and we might as well get our money's worth while we are about it.—Boston Transcript.

IF THEY BUT COULD.

From The Denver Post.

How often we hear discontented ones talk
Of grand opportunities lost,
And how by the waves of condemnable luck
They've ever been ruthlessly tossed.
They'll tell in a sort of disconsolate way
Of laboring always in vain,
And how they would handle the contract if they
Could live their lives over again.

The man who has failed in his business affairs,
The prisoner locked in his cell,
The wedded ones battling with family cares,
All have the same story to tell.
Wherever we go that disconsolate cry
We hear in a pitiful strain:
"You'd see matters different with me if I
Could live my life over again."

We should never weep over milk that is spilled,
But hustle around for some more.
We cannot recall opportunities killed,
Nor chances blown off from our shore.
This word of advice is the best we can give:
Don't over the past sit and brood,
But tackle the future determined to live
The balance of life as you should.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

South African Chartered Company's Affairs to be Investigated by Parliament.

SEAL QUESTION TO COME UP

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid to Entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales in London To-day—Japanese Visitors in Spain.

LONDON, July 16—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, said in reply to a question on the subject that the Government did not intend to institute any prosecutions as a result of the report of the Select South African Committee.

Speaker Gully, replying to Mr. Labouchère, ruled that as the committee had not reported the contumacy of Mr. B. F. Hawkesley, the attorney of Cecil Rhodes, for refusing to produce certain telegrams at the time the offense was committed, the question of summoning him to the bar of the House of Commons could not now be raised.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader, announced the intention of the Government to institute an immediate inquiry into the administration of the Chartered Company's territory. It is rumored that the inquiry will involve the reconstruction of the Board of Directors of the company.

Michael Davitt, Member for South Mayo, has given notice that on Monday he will introduce a series of questions covering all the aspects of the sealing question.

IN CONTRAST WITH RHODES.

Nationalists Denounce the Government's Course with a Money Lender.

LONDON, July 16.—A curious scene took place in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Kirkwood, a money lender, who had refused to answer certain questions put to him by a committee of Parliament now investigating the methods of British money lenders, was summoned for contumacy to the bar of the House.

After considerable hesitation, he promised to answer the questions of the committee.

The Nationalists then created a scene. Mr. John Dillon vehemently denounced the Government, and contrasted its persecution of a humble and unfortunate money lender with the course that had been pursued in the cases of Rhodes and Hawkesley. He began to discuss the report of the select South Africa committee.

He was called sharply to order by Speaker Gully, and sat down amid the cheers of the Irish members.

FRENCH CONVICT'S MAD ESCAPE.

Plunged Into the Sea and Reached Paris, Where He Was Caught.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says that a deserter from the French Navy named Richon, who had made his escape from the convict prison at Cherbourg, was pursued by the guard and plunged into the sea. He was chased in a boat until dark, and was supposed to have been drowned, but he really swam ashore and hid in a wood until night fell.

He then made his way to Paris, where he slept in the ostrich house in the Jardin des Plantes, in which a friend was employed. He was recaptured and taken back to prison.

CYCLE TUBING CORNER FEARED.

American Product Jumps to a Premium of £2 in Birmingham.

LONDON, July 16.—There is great excitement on the Birmingham Stock Exchange owing to the belief that there is a corner in cycle tubing.

Yesterday American tubes suddenly rose to a premium of a pound sterling. This morning they jumped to a premium of £2. Several speculators have been badly pinched.

A number of manufacturers of bicycles were seen yesterday in reference to the rumor of a corner in cycle tubing, but they all declared that they had heard nothing of it. Several said that they could get all the tubing they wanted and a good deal more, too. At the offices of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, 144 Chambers Street, the manager said:

"The President of our company and several other large tubing manufacturers are at present in Europe looking after their trade, and it is probable that their joint appearance in the foreign market may have led to all sorts of rumors about cornering the market, consolidating, and the like. I do not think, however, that there is any truth in these rumors, and can positively say that at the present time there is no corner in tubing anywhere."

BURKE ROCHE IN TROUBLE.

Irish Nationalist Member Who Married Miss Work of New York.

LONDON, July 16.—In to-day's proceedings at the Bankruptcy Court the failure was announced of the Hon. James Boothby Burke Roche, Nationalist Member of Parliament for East Kerry, who married Miss Fannie Work, daughter of Frank Work of New York. The bankruptcy proceedings were subsequently annulled, all the claims against Mr. Roche being paid.

James Boothby Burke Roche has the distinction of being the only heir to the peerage in the Irish Home Rule Party. Prior to the last general election he was a Conservative with Gladstone-Liberal proclivities. The announcement of his candidacy for a Nationalist seat from East Kerry created much excitement in the Conservative ranks in the Summer of 1892.

He was born in 1851 and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the second son of the first Baron Fermoy. His elder brother, the present Baron Fermoy, is unmarried. His other brother, the Hon. Ulick, married a daughter of George J. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Roche, in company with a party of young Englishmen, visited this country on a hunting expedition in 1878-79. A report that he had perished in Yellowstone Park created quite a stir in New York and London society in the Fall of 1879. His domestic relations have not been amicable, and a few years ago his wife secured a divorce on statutory grounds in the State of Delaware. Mr. Roche immediately got a decree from the British courts making the foreign wife of a British subject amenable alone to British laws. Under a similar decree Mr. Langtry will refuse to recognize the California divorce of the "Jersey Lily." By this decree Mr. Roche can control his children whenever they come within British jurisdiction.

When he became engaged to Miss Work, daughter of Frank Work of this city, during his first visit here, the most exclusive circles in New York society took him up. He was at the time an honorary member of the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs.

FRANK BUTLER EXECUTED.

Australian Bush Murderer Confesses to Killing Four Persons.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, was executed yesterday. He confessed to having committed four murders.

The crime for which Butler paid the penalty was the murder of Capt. Lee Weller, whom he induced to go with him on a prospecting tour, and whom he shot after they had arrived in the bush. After the murder of Capt. Weller, Butler escaped from Australia on the ship Swanhilda, but upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco on Feb. 2 last, he was arrested, and subsequently extradited.

The plea of the defense at the trial was that Capt Weller committed suicide. Among the murders with which Butler was charged was that of a metallurgist named O. G. T. Preston.

Early on the morning of his conviction Butler attempted to cut his throat with a piece of tin, but was seized before he had done himself any serious injury.

Later he made the most violent resistance to his keepers while on the way to the Court House. He fought with them like a wild beast, and was with difficulty subdued.

The murders committed by Butler are among the most cold-blooded on record.

COMPROMISE WITH TURKEY.

Powers Reported to Have Fixed the Indemnity at £4,000,000, and Given a More Liberal Frontier.

ATHENS, July 16.—It is stated here on reliable authority that the powers have fixed the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece at £4,000,000, and have accepted a compromise giving Turkey a more liberal line of frontier. Turkey and Greece have been left to settle the question of the capitulations between themselves.

Four-Parlers for Coercion.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Hamburger Correspondent officially denies that four-parlers are proceeding between the powers with respect to the coercion of Turkey.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN SPAIN.

Two Persons Killed and Others Injured at Guadalajara.

MADRID, July 16.—Two dynamite bombs were exploded yesterday at Guadalajara, capital of the province of that name in New Castile. Several persons were killed and others seriously injured.

NIHILIST ARRESTS IN BERLIN.

Russian Students at the University to be Sent Home.

BERLIN, July 16.—By the special request of the Russian Government, a number of Russians studying at the university here have been arrested on the charge of complicity in revolutionary and Nihilist movements.

A quantity of compromising documents has been found at their lodgings and seized by the police.

The prisoners will be transferred to Russia.

DR. MIQUEL ON THE KAISER.

German Expansion Foreshadowed in a Toast at Solingen.

BERLIN, July 16.—At the banquet at Solingen, which followed the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge yesterday by Prince Frederick Leopold, representing the Emperor, Dr. Miquel, toasting the Kaiser, said:

"His Majesty knows how to uphold the authority of the empire abroad. Germany is no longer an inland country; she must seek outlets. And any efforts in the direction of expansion will meet with the full approval of the country."

MAY MASSACRE IN MADAGASCAR

Natives in Alliance with the British Against the French.

PARIS, July 16.—Figaro publishes a proclamation alleged to have been issued by the chiefs of the Tanalas tribe of Madagascar inciting their followers to massacre all the Europeans in the island, with the exception of the English, who, according to the proclamation, must be regarded as "allies of the Malagasies."

Commenting upon the activity of English intrigues in the island, Figaro adds: "Wherever the natives revolt against us we find them in alliance with the British."

SAN FRANCISCO SINKS A YACHT.

American Warship Lands the Dysilio's Crew at Portland.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Portland says that the United States warship San Francisco has landed there the crew of the yacht Dysilio, with which she came into collision off Godnor Point.

The yacht sank almost immediately, but the San Francisco apparently sustained no damage.

The Dysilio was a wood yacht, cutter rigged, of thirty-six tons, owned by Mr. Joseph Moseley of Beaumaris. She was built in 1879.

FRENCH ADVANTAGES IN CHINA.

Denial at Pekin of an Agreement to Work the Yunnan Mines.

PEKIN, July 16.—Contrary to the statement made in Paris on June 19 by M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that an agreement had been signed conceding to France certain commercial and political advantages in the districts adjacent to Tonquin, chief among them being a commission for France to penetrate into Yunnan and work the mines in the Chinese frontier provinces with French engineers, it is officially declared that no such convention has been signed.

In reply, the French Minister to China produces an alleged contract, which purports to have been signed by M. Hanotaux and the Chinese Minister in Paris.

The Tsung-li-Yamen deny that this contract is genuine and have threatened to recall the Chinese Minister from Paris if it is proved that he has signed any such agreement. They have promised, however, to invite the assistance of France when the Chinese Government undertakes operations in the Yunnan district.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON THE SEALS.

Mr. Bowles and Sir George Baden-Powell Give Their Opinions.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes an interview with Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M. P., in which Mr. Bowles gives the history of the Bering Sea troubles. He declared that the Americans are claiming the right to monopolize the open sea, and that Great Britain has submitted to their outrageous pretensions with unprecedented humility.

Sir George Baden-Powell, in an interview, said:

"Secretary Sherman's dispatch is simply an isolated one. What has passed recently between the two Governments is quite confidential. We are carrying out the award to the letter.

"I was one of the experts consulted by the arbitrators, but after a certain point expert opinion was no longer consulted, or the resulting award would probably have been somewhat different. I think pelagic sealing the most humane and least wasteful method of killing seals. Much American capital has been sunk in pelagic sealing, but a large number of Americans who are engaged in it, and who oppose a monopoly as much as we do, get no hearing or consideration at Washington."

QUEEN THANKS HER PEOPLE.

Touched by the Expressions of Affection on Her Anniversary.

LONDON, July 16.—A special supplement to The Gazette publishes the following letter from the Queen to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, dated Windsor, July 15th:

"I have frequently expressed my personal feelings to my people, and though on this memorable occasion there have been many official expressions of my deep sense of the unbounded loyalty evinced, I cannot rest satisfied without personally giving utterance to these sentiments. It is difficult for me, on this occasion, to say how truly touched and grateful I am for the spontaneous and universal outburst of loyal attachment and real affection experienced on the completion of the sixtieth year of my reign.

"During my progress through London on the 22d of June, this great enthusiasm was shown in the most striking manner, and can never be effaced from my heart. It is indeed deeply gratifying after so many years of labor and anxiety for the good of my beloved country, to find that my exertions have been appreciated throughout my vast empire. In weal and woe I have ever had the true sympathy of all my people, which has been warmly reciprocated by myself.

"It has given me unbounded pleasure to see so many of my subjects from all parts of the world assembled here, and to find them joining in acclamations of loyal devotion to myself; and I would wish to thank them all from the depth of my grateful heart.

"I shall ever pray God to bless them and to enable me still to discharge my duties for their welfare as long as life lasts."

Earl Russell's Marital Troubles.

LONDON, July 16.—To-day, by a vote of 5 to 4, the House of Lords dismissed the appeal of Earl John Francis Russell and confirmed the judgment of the Appeal Court setting aside the verdict of the court of first jurisdiction, which had granted him a separation from the Countess, who was Miss Mabel Scott, on the ground that she had been guilty of legal cruelty in accusing him of an unnatural offense.

SPAIN'S JAPANESE VISITORS.

Prince Takehelto and the Marquis of Ito Received with High Honors at San Sebastian.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The most notable event thus far of the Spanish Court season at San Sebastian has been the visit of Prince Takeheito, Japan's Ambassador Extraordinary, who was sent to invest King Alfonso with the Japanese Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum.

"The visit is considered of peculiar importance, and the Envoy was received with extreme cordiality by the Queen and the Government. Prince Takeheito, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Ito, was received with full state by the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and all the Court functionaries. The streets were lined with troops.

"The distinguished visitors were conducted to the palace, where the Queen and a brilliant retinue welcomed them with high honors. Banquets, balls, and other marked compliments followed, and the warships in the bay were decorated with flags and bunting.

"The Duke of Tetuan has gone out of his way to protest that the mission is purely complimentary and without political significance, although a Japanese Legation may be established at Madrid.

"It is said the occurrence is being carefully observed in the United States."

Inquiry at the Foreign Office here develops the fact that nothing is known regarding the reported alliance between Spain and Japan.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says:

"United States Ambassador Porter assures me that the rumor that he said an alliance existed between Spain and Japan is quite unfounded.

"The Spanish Embassy also declares the report to be a canard."

CHALLENGE TO PRINCE HENRY.

Italian Officers Resent the Taunt of Cowardice in Africa.

ROME, July 16.—When the Italian officers who were recently released from captivity in Abyssinia reached Harar and heard of the statements made by Prince Henry of Orleans, in which the Italian Army was charged with cowardice, they drew lots to decide which of them should meet the Prince on the field of honor. The lot fell to Lieut. Pani, who at once sent a challenge to Prince Henry.

MAJOR PERLEY DIES AT BISLEY.

Canadian Officer to be Buried with Military Honors.

LONDON, July 16.—Major Perley, the well-known Canadian, died of bronchitis last night at Bisley.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, when he will be buried with military honors. The flag over the Canadian headquarters at Bisley is at halfmast.

The West Surrey Regiment will furnish the firing party at Major Perley's funeral. A gun carriage has been sent from Aldershot for use at the ceremony.

ROYALTY MR. REID'S GUESTS.

To Entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales To-day.

LONDON, July 16.—The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Special Envoy of the United States to the diamond jubilee celebrations, has changed his plans as to the date of returning to New York, and will sail on July 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid will entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner at their residence on Carlton House Terrace on Saturday.

THE LONDONDERRYS ENTERTAIN.

Dinner and Ball at Which Royalty and Nobility Attend.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord and Lady Londonderry gave a dinner last evening at their residence, Londonderry House, Park Lane. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

The dinner was followed by a ball, at which the Duke and Duchess of York, and Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess von Pless, the Duke of Manchester, and Ambassador and Mrs. Hay were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Lady Randolph Churchill were also present.

Chinese Attacks on Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a dispatch from Nikolskoe, which says that the Chinese Government is doing nothing whatever to check the attacks made upon the Russians who are engaged in building the Eastern Railway, and that vigorous measures against the Chinese authorities are contemplated.

Pardoned at Weyler's Request.

HAVANA, July 16.—Acting upon the suggestion of Gen. Weyler, Queen Regent Christina has granted pardons to the insurgent chiefs Rosello, Camacho, Domingo, Gonzalez, Castillo, Guillermo, Fuente, and Rivero, who were under sentence of death.

Consul General Lee Vindicated.

HAVANA, July 16.—Capt. Laborde of the alleged filibustering steamer Competitor and two of the crew of that vessel sent a communication to Consul General Lee to-day declaring that the report recently published in a New York newspaper that Gen. Lee was neglecting them is entirely without foundation.

Lottie Collins Gets £25 Damages.

LONDON, July 16.—Miss Lottie Collins, the English music hall artiste, has been awarded £25 damages against the newspaper Society, which had published an article accusing her of singing vulgar songs.

Betrothal of the Czar's Sister.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Mail says it is reported that Prince Danilo of Montenegro and Princess Olga, the Czar's youngest sister, have been betrothed.

Royal Oculist for the Kaiser.

BERLIN, July 16.—Duke Charles Theodore, the Bavarian royal oculist, is going to Kiel to examine the injury to the eye of Emperor William.

Former Ambassador Uhl Sails.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Uhl, former United States Ambassador to Germany, is a passenger on the Normannia, which sailed to-day.

Spain's Philippine Loan.

MADRID, July 16.—The subscriptions to the proposed Philippine loan of 100,000,000 pesetas has been covered.

F. B. STAMBAUGH KILLED.

Prominent Citizen of Ridgely, Md., Run Over by a Train.

DENTON, Md., July 16.—Frederick B. Stambaugh was killed by a north-bound freight train on the Delaware and Chesapeake Railway at Ridgely about 11:30 o'clock this morning.

He had been identified with several important business enterprises at Ridgely, and had accumulated considerable wealth. He was about forty-five years old. A widow and one daughter survive him.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OUT.

The Trenton Standard Surrenders Its Certificate of Incorporation.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The Trenton Standard Telephone Company to-day surrendered to the Secretary of State its certificate of incorporation. This formally puts the concern out of business.

The company was formed some time ago by prominent business men of this city to conduct a general telephone business. Poles were erected, wires strung, and a few machines put in. Among the incorporators were Gen. William S. Stryker, Lewis Parker, William S. Yard, John H. Scudder, H. C. Stull, Joseph M. Lanning, and H. C. Case.

JACOB SHARRIS ACQUITTED.

Killed His Wife's Lover—Judge Falconer of Lexington, Ky., Gives a Unique Opinion.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—City Judge Gray Falconer late this afternoon acquitted Jacob Sharris for killing his wife's lover, Thomas H. Merritt, here last Friday night. After reading the facts in the case and the contentions of the Commonwealth and the defense, he closed by saying:

"When the shadow of infidelity to marriage vows comes between the parent and child it casts over both a gloom darker than the grave. How can a father name a lost mother to his child, and how can a daughter hear that mother's name without a blush? Death is merciful to the pitiless cruelty of him whose lust has stained the fair brow of innocent childhood by corrupting the heart of the mother, whose example must stain the daughter's life and make the son ashamed to use the word 'Mother.'

"It is in these cases that resort is commonly had by the injured husband and father of disgraced and dishonored children to destruction quick and terrible of the destroyer of his peace and home, the active cause of his children's blighted life. Can human nature stand such a condition as this, or does the human mind in contemplation of such a condition, when brought home on one of us, lose its power to distinguish between right and wrong, or, knowing right from wrong, can this knowledge control the human will? The declared law of the State contains nothing upon this subject, and this court leans to the view that this absence arises from the fact that the lawmakers have realized that human laws may regulate human natures that cannot control nature's whirlwinds, and that the action of the man who avenges the destruction of his blasted married life and his dishonored children by striking down the destroyer after all must be determined at the bar of human nature, and that human nature will excuse the man who so avenges. The killing of man by man is always terrible, no matter for what reason; but there comes a time when killing of man by man is only justice. The case at bar is one of these. In recognition of the unwritten law, which excuses those of crime who act as the defendant did in this case, the defendant is dismissed."

When the last words fell from the Judge's lips a storm of applause followed from the large crowd in the courtroom. Harris cried like a baby. His friends crowded around him and everybody congratulated him. His brother and stepfather embraced him. His wife took no interest in the proceedings, and kept her face covered with her handkerchief. The decision of Judge Falconer is approved by ninety-nine men out of every hundred here.

NEGRO EX-CONVICT SHOT.

A Street Duel with a Watchman Who Tried to Arrest Him in Paris, Ky.

PARIS, Ky., July 16.—Hock Mason, a desperate negro ex-convict, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Luke Connelly, a Louisville and Nashville watchman, after a street duel, in which ten shots were fired.

Mason was wanted on a charge of murder, and when Connelly attempted to arrest him he opened fire on the watchman. The latter stood his ground and returned the fire, three of his bullets striking the negro in the region of the heart. Connelly's clothes were riddled, but aside from a few scratch wounds he was unhurt. Mason had a leg shot off in a similar street duel several months ago.

JEALOUS KANSAS WOMAN'S DEED

Poisoned Her Rival's Food and Killed the Latter's Mother.

CHANDLER, Oklahoma, July 16.—Miss Grace Allen of Fredonia, Kan., is under arrest charged with poisoning Miss Phronia Eches and her mother. The latter is dead.

Jealousy prompted the deed, Miss Allen and Miss Eches being in love with the same man. Before being arrested, Miss Allen tried to commit suicide, but was prevented.

The rivals are school teachers. Miss Allen first attempted to poison Miss Eches on Saturday last. She recovered, and the following night Miss Allen made another attempt, poisoning her rival's food. Mrs. Eches ate the stuff instead and died.

The man in the case is W. G. Smith, who also lives at Fredonia, Kan.

THREE BOYS KILLED BY A TRAIN

Four Asleep by the Track at Austin, Texas—Negro Also Crushed.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 16.—This morning at 2 o'clock a freight train, on entering the International and Great Northern yards here, ran over four boys who were sitting on the side of the track asleep, killing three of them instantly and badly wounding the fourth.

The three killed were:

JOHN BRIDGES, fifteen years.

CHARLES SWEENEY, thirteen years.

L. MONTGOMERY, thirteen years.

When the train left the yards an hour later a negro named L. E. Cox of Waco, who attempted to grab a brakebar to steal a ride, lost his hold and, falling, was instantly killed.

SUICIDE TO AVOID ARREST.

Tramp Who Attacked a Girl Near Philadelphia Hangs Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Annie Kerchall, aged fourteen years, of Germantown, was the victim of an attempted assault yesterday afternoon in the woods near her home. Her assailant escaped, but this morning his body was found hanging to a tree some distance from the scene of the assault. He had evidently feared arrest and committed suicide. From appearances the man was a tramp.

With some companions the little girl had been wading in a stream, when the man seized her and carried her into the woods. The girl screamed and the man ran away. Nothing further was seen of him until his body was found to-day. There was nothing on the man's person by which he could be identified.

STATE CARE OF WAIFS.

Board of Charities Investigating Complaints of Other States.

ALBANY, July 16.—The State Board of Charities has appointed a committee to investigate the complaints of the Western States that incorrigible children from New York State are unloaded upon them to the detriment of the native-born children. The resolution was adopted upon receipt of a protest by the citizens of Council Grove, Kan., against the method. The board says in appointing the committee: "In the opinion of this board, the State of New York, with its vast area and intelligent population, is able to make adequate and ample provision within its own borders for the placing out of its own orphan or destitute children."

Reporting upon an investigation of the methods of placing out dependent children in this State, the State Board of Charities says: "The worst of these is by an individual claiming to represent the National Children's Home Society of Chicago, under a charter granted by Illinois to the American Educational Aid Association. Some three years since he applied for an incorporation of a branch of the society in this State. The application was refused.

"This person, however, in spite of failure to obtain approval, has continued to solicit funds and place out children, and has been responsible, apparently, to no distinct supervising authority for the funds which he has secured from benevolent individuals. It is found that as high as 40 per cent. of the subscriptions raised by this soliciting agent was by agreement retained by the agent, and only 60 per cent. of this money thus collected went to carry on the work of the society."

Trans-Mississippi Congress.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress has adopted resolutions as follows: Favoring the annexation of Hawaii, favoring the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, recommending recognition of Cuba as a nation, providing for a National board of arbitration, and for fostering the beet sugar industry.

Naphtha Burns Cause Death.

Kate Lee, aged twenty-seven, of 223 East Twelfth Street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Monday last suffering from burns which she sustained from the explosion of naphtha, died at the hospital yesterday from the injuries she had sustained.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

He Had Assaulted a White Woman and Then Roasted His Victim and Her Infant to Death.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16.—Yesterday Major Terrell, a negro, assaulted Mrs. Martin Thomas, a white woman living in the country five miles from Elba, Ala. She was alone in the house with her six months' old baby. After the assault the woman was struck on the head and thrown on the bed beside her sleeping infant. Fagots of pine were then piled upon her by the negro and set on fire. The flames attracted some passers-by, and they rescued the woman in time to get her dying statement. The baby was roasted.

Terrell was arrested, and was being given a preliminary trial, when a mob broke up the court and took him out and hanged him.

HER LOVER PROPOSED SUICIDE.

Test of Affection in Buffalo Which Lodged Two Persons in Jail.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Archie Desmond, a restaurant keeper, in order to test the affection of Susie A. Griswold, who was employed by him, went to her house and proposed suicide. She consented, and Desmond apparently poured out a quantity of carbolic acid and drank it.

He then gave the bottle to the girl, and she placed it to her lips. Desmond then declared that he was only fooling, but the girl had already taken some of the acid in her mouth. Her lips and mouth were badly burned. Both were arrested. Desmond was charged with assault in the first degree, and the girl with attempted suicide.

REV. DR. E. H. STOKES DEAD.

President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association.

OCEAN GROVE, July 16.—The Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, died at 9:05 to-night at his home here. His death cast a gloom over Ocean Grove, and all meetings have been indefinitely postponed.

The Rev. Dr. Stokes was born nearly eighty-two years ago at Medford, N. J. He learned the trade of bookbinding in Philadelphia, but began to preach when he was hardly of age. In 1844 he was regularly received into the Methodist ministry, and his first appointment was at Medford, his birthplace.

After that he was appointed successively to Gloucester City, Lambertville, Clinton Circuit, Halsey Street, Newark; Moristown, Belleville, Pitman Street Church, New Brunswick; Third Street Church, Camden; Green Street Church, Trenton; Bordentown, Central Church, Trenton. Presiding Elder New Brunswick and Camden Districts, each four years, and St. Paul's Church, Ocean Grove. He came to live in Ocean Grove in 1875, and during the later years of his life confined his entire attention to his work here.

Dr. Stokes was an extensive traveler. His letters from Europe have been published in book form. Several of his poems have been adopted into the hymnals of his own and other denominations. He also published two volumes of miscellaneous poems. The building of the Ocean Grove Auditorium was the work of his later years. His last appearance in public was at the opening of the present season of meetings in the auditorium.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Phillipe Regis de Trobriand.

Phillipe Regis de Trobriand, retired General of the United States Army, died Thursday at the home of his son-in-law, Charles A. Post, in Bayport, L. I. He was born in France, eighty-one years ago, and came to America when a youth.

As Colonel of the Fifty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry he went to the front at the beginning of the civil war. In December, 1862, he was transferred to the command of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, and a year later was mustered out. On Jan. 5, 1864, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on April 9, 1865, Brevet Major General of Volunteers for meritorious services during the campaign ending with the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee. In July of 1866 he was appointed Colonel in the regular army, and was assigned to the Thirty-first Infantry. On March 2, 1867, he received the rank of Brevet Brigadier General for gallant services during the war, and the next year was transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry. He retired from the service in 1879.

Henry Howland.

Henry Howland, for many years one of the best-known residents of Long Branch, died at his home in Asbury Park yesterday from paralysis. He was eighty-two years of age, and had been a sufferer from the disease for some time.

Henry Howland was a pioneer of Long Branch, and in its early days built the Howland House, where he entertained many celebrated men of the times. President Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Gen. McClellan were among them. He was the first Postmaster at Long Branch, and at one time a member of the County Board of Freeholders. In his middle age Mr. Howland was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Monmouth County.

Col. Joseph Conrad.

Col. Joseph Conrad, United States Army, retired, died yesterday at Atlantic City of congestion of the brain. He was sixty-nine years of age. He went to Atlantic City for his health a month ago, accompanied by his son, Lieut. Julius Conrad, and his daughter, Miss Minnie Conrad, both of whom were with him when the end came.

Col. Conrad had an honorable war record. He served during the entire war, and received a severe wound in the head. Once at the imminent risk of his own life he saved the life of Gen. Sheridan. The body will be taken to Washington to-morrow and buried with military honors.

Richmond O. Aulick.

Richmond O. Aulick, stepson of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Grant, died yesterday at Mr. Robeson's residence, in Trenton, N. J. Mr. Aulick was a son of the late Capt. Richmond Aulick of the United States Navy and grandson of Commodore John H. Aulick. He was a graduate of Princeton University and a member of the New York bar. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 10:45 at Mr. Robeson's residence, 186 West State Street. Burial at Washington.

Dr. James A. McLochlin.

Dr. James A. McLochlin of 157 West Twenty-first Street died yesterday at Saratoga, N. Y., where he was spending the Summer with his wife and three children. He was nearly fifty years old, and had been a sufferer for more than a year with dropsy. He will be buried at Saratoga.

Dr. McLochlin was a member of Tammany Hall and of the Seneca Club. He was at one time on the medical staff of the Fire Department.

Orestes Cleveland.

Orestes Cleveland, eldest son of ex-Mayor Orestes Cleveland of Jersey City, died at Cold Spring, N. J., Wednesday after a brief illness, from erysipelas. He was a graduate of Yale University, and while devoting himself to newspaper work studied law and was recently admitted to the bar in New Jersey. He went to Cold Spring to take charge of a law office. Mr. Cleveland was forty-two years old. He was married last February. His wife survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Col. HENRY T. SANFORD, a prominent Grand Army man and a well-known lawyer and orator, died yesterday morning in Albany.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES E. BILLS, for fourteen years a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, and pastor at times of churches in Medina, Warsaw, Attica, Buffalo, Batavia, and elsewhere, died suddenly in Rochester yesterday from apoplexy. He was sixty-five years of age.

Ex-Alderman RICHARD A. PRICE died yesterday from lockjaw, at his home, 96 Mount Prospect Avenue, in Newark, N. J. Mr. Price was in his usual good health on Monday last, when he accidentally ran a nail into his hand while lifting a barrel of potatoes from a wagon in front of his meat market. Thursday lockjaw developed. He was a native of New Springville, S. I., and was fifty-four years old. A widow and three children survive him.

Jersey City Italians Celebrate.

The Feast of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel was celebrated yesterday by the Italian societies of Jersey City. They paraded with brass bands, and were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoos, Aldermen at Large Midlige and Street, and Water Commissioners Houck and Nolan.

MARRIED.

HILLHOUSE—FITCH.—At Norwichtown, Conn., July 14, by the Rev. J. Eldred Brown, Sarah Griswold, daughter of the late William and Mary E. Fitch, to Francis Hillhouse of New York.

VAN RENSSELAER—PARKER.—In the City of New York, July 15, 1897, by the Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D., Mrs. Minnie Parker to Mr. James Tallmadge Van Rensselaer, both of the City of New York.

DIED.

BARNES.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, July 14, Theodore Moore Barnes, Jr., son of Theodore M. and Josephine B. Barnes, aged twenty-two years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 755 Madison Av., New York City, on Saturday morning, July 17, at 10:30 o'clock.

(Chicago papers please copy.)

CANFIELD.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on July 15, Sarah Kittredge, wife of George F. Canfield, daughter of the late Benjamin Kittredge.

Funeral services at her late Summer residence, at Peekskill, Monday, July 19, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:20 A. M.

DE TROBRIAND.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Charles A. Post, at Bayport, L. I., on July 15, Gen. Philippe Régis de Trobriand, U. S. A., in his 82d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., July 13, 1897, William Frederick Lawrence, in his 57th year.

Funeral services on Sunday, July 18, in St. John's Church, at 3:30 P. M. Interment St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

O'NEILL.—At his residence, 61 West 22d St., Wednesday, July 14, John O'Neill, beloved husband of Sarah O'Neill.

Funeral from Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Saturday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHULTZ.—Suddenly, Mary A. Schultz, relict of Maurice A. Schultz.

Funeral services 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at her son's residence, Norman Schultz, Summit, N. J.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 15, Mary Augusta Smith, adopted daughter of the late Chauncey Ives.

Funeral services from her late residence, 146 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, Saturday, July 17, at 2 P. M.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. July
BUGGY, Martin, 526 W. 27th St.		63	14
BAUER, John, 627 E. 12th St.		20	14
BENJAMOWITZ, Israel, 29 Pike St.		38	15
BRUSHE, Magdalena, 799 Lex'ton Av.		60	14
BOGDAN, William, 182 3d St.		58	12
BOYLE, William, 437 W. 17th St.		35	15
BETTEN, William, 12 Sullivan St.		19	16
BRENNAN, James, 871 Columbus Av.		1	15
CRANE, Ellen, 146 Cherry St.		40	17
CAVANAGH, Mary, 629 Hudson St.		41	14
CLEARY, Julia, 502 Robbins Av.		54	14
CARTWRIGHT, Mary, 304 W. 40th St.		65	15
DWYER, Catharine, 538 W. 35th St.		1	15
DAVIS, Josephine, 256 W. 37th St.		45	16
DICK, Lena, 88 Columbia St.		29	14
DE CARLO, Rosa, St. Ann's Home		16	16
DOWNEY, Mary, 236 W. 61st St.		53	14
EDWARDS, Aramela, 4 Minetta St.		40	15
FRENCH, Edgar A., 272 9th Av.		59	16
FOY, Patrick, 174 W. 18th St.		55	14
GUNN, Ann, 94 Charlton St.		68	14
HOFF, Elizabeth, 304 2d Av.		66	14
HOWARD, Joseph W., 2,415 Arthur Av.		1	15
HAMMER, Catharine, Westchester		3	15
HANNON, Annie, 14 Clarkson St.		28	14
HYNES, Patrick, 1,615 Park Av.		46	12
HURSON, Mary A., 460 W. 32d St.		1	15
HAUSMAN, Mary, 977 E. 161st St.		1	15
HOUSE, William H., 52 Charles St.		1	15
HENEGAN, Patrick, 101 W. 99th St.		26	14
JACKSON, Amanda, 411 E. 124th St.		31	14
KENNEDY, Mary, 18 Cherry St.		49	15
KRUEGER, Julius, 150 West End Av.		1	15
LA MOTTA, Margaret, 360 Brook Av.		22	15
LA GENOSSA, Carlo, 3 2d St.		4	15
LOGAN, Nellie, 2,223 1st Av.		1	15
LEFTWICH, Horace, 632 W. 131st St.		1	15
LOGAN, William, 451 W. 52d St.		19	16
MARCH, Mary C., 532 W. Broadway		15	16
MORAN, Statia, 500 Grand St.		1	15
MOMOWITZ, Gerson, 55 Forsyth St.		1	15
MACHOVSKY, Anna, 422 E. 70th St.		34	15
MONSEES, Litzie, 104 E. 10th St.		28	14

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
Gen'l Mtge. & Col. Trust 5% Gold Bonds
AND
THE UNDERLYING BONDS.
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry
1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds.
Columbus & 9th Av. R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK;
429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LEHIGH VALLEY
and other
Philadelphia stocks
dealt in by
E. & C. Randolph,
7 Nassau St.,
N. Y. City.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Metropolitan Street R'way Co.
OF NEW YORK.
GENERAL MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 100 YEAR 5 % GOLD BONDS.
DEALT IN BY
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL STREET.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Correspondents Desired.
We desire correspondence with brokers in regard to the sale of standard British Columbia Mining Stocks and mines.
This is an opportunity in this new field for profitable investments. Bank references exchanged.
M. O. TIBBITS,
36 Toronto St., Toronto, Canada.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, July 21st,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
2 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. common.
4 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. preferred.
11 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Prefd.
5 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. common.
4 shs. Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Ry.
2 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Pfd.
For account of whom it may concern.
$11,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1943.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Commonwealth Insurance Co.
20 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
75 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$1,525 Note of Chas. Brunger, dated Mch. 1, 1897, at 4 Months.
$1,500 Bond & Mortgage, dated Novr. 28, 1894, made by Emil F. Wildner and wife, due June 1, 1895, on lot on Putnam Ave., near Hamburg Ave., B'klyn.
$1,000 Knickerbocker Phosphate Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bonds, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Yesterday's stock market was not as much extended as has lately been the record of an average day, but prices throughout were improved. With very few exceptions, active stocks scored advances. Shares which have most to recommend them as representing conservatively managed properties scored substantial gains. Only in a few instances were there declines, and in almost every case special causes operated to bring about such setbacks.

***

Out of only a little more than 150,000 shares of stock making up the day's total transactions, there were dealings beyond 10,000 shares in only Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul. These together had an aggregate of 60,000 shares, or something more than one-third of the whole list's total.

***

In Sugar Trust about 16,000 shares were traded in, and a fractional net advance was scored. In this stock everything is still dependent upon news from Washington. Indications point to an earlier settlement of the snarl between the House and Senate conferrees than Wall Street has been anticipating; but so many and complex are the influences at work in that quarter that it is hardly safe to indulge in much forecasting as to what results are going to be or when those results will eventuate. What Wall Street considers a safe guide is that at no time in the past have "business men and business methods" failed to obtain just about all they have sought from the National statesmen; and on this account there is a preponderance of belief in Wall Street that when finally the tariff schedules are announced it will be found that the Sugar Trust and its business methods have won everything they have sought.

***

All the Granger railway shares are strong. St. Paul, the most active, advanced somewhat yesterday, but not quite so much as either Burlington or Rock Island.

Crop reports change only to show greater improvement. Every indication discernible points not only to tremendous harvest yields, but to prices for farm products beyond any that have ruled in recent years. Abundant crops and tremendous surpluses carried over from past seasons are available to meet the demands of foreign countries whose crops have this year gone sadly wrong.

It would be impossible to find a more important factor bearing upon agricultural prosperity in the United States than is disclosed in the confession of such foreign crop failures as are warranting the appearance already here of purchasing orders for large amounts of grain for the Argentine, where hitherto competition against us of the first consequence has been anticipated.

America's grain competitors are in distress. The markets of the world are this year depending virtually altogether upon what the United States is ready to sell—and there is ample readiness here, for here are supplies incomparably large.

***

During the coming week it is not improbable that we shall have some developments which will indicate a favorable change in the iron market, almost of consequence enough to be ranked beside the tonic changes now showing in the grain markets. During the next year we will probably have advantages in every line of business that has to do with the manufacture or use of iron.

***

England is not doing much in our market. London, however, appears more as a buyer than a seller of our conspicuous stocks. St. Paul and Louisville have both been bought within the past few days on a substantial scale to go abroad.

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Cheap money and growing business confidence are giving to the stock market daily a more encouraging status.

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Government bonds were firm. The fours, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 124⅞, and $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112¼.

***

In State bonds, $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 106¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half or 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	4½
Brook. R. T.	1	N. J. Central	½
Brook. Union Gas	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Can. Southern	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2¼
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Rens. & Saratoga	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	Western Gas	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	2		
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Col. Fuel & I.	½	Or. Short Line	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Des. M. & Ft. D.	¾	Wabash	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	1⅛	Peoria & Eastern 1st.	3
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	2

Bonds Declined.

Wabash 2d	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,802,459, balances, $7,193,559; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,461,221.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

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Call money yesterday ruled dull at 1 per cent. No loans were made higher than that figure, even for comparatively small amounts. The call department was inactive, the demand from Wall Street being exceedingly light. The commercial paper market was also dull, there being a falling off in both supply and demand. Choice names were scarcer than for some time. Time money continues stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 52⅛. Declined—Reading, ⅝, to 11⅝, and New York Central, ¾, to 104. Atchison sold at 12¾, Canadian Pacific at 67⅝, St. Paul at 87, Erie at 14½, Pennsylvania at 54¼, and Erie first preferred at 34. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112¾, for money, and were unchanged, at 112¾, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 50c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.60, in Lisbon at 45½, and in Rome at 104.55.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"Excepting the great coal miners' strike, which may terminate at any time, there is scarcely a feature of the business outlook which is not encouraging, the season considered. Crop prospects have been improved by needed rains in some regions, and foreign advices continue to promise a large demand. In many home industries, particularly in building, there is more activity than in any year since 1892, and the week has brought a better demand in boots and shoes and in woolens. With money markets unclouded, there is nothing in sight to hinder rapid improvement when uncertainty about legislation has been removed, for the miners' strike could not last long if business and industries should become active. There is much less apprehension of a failure of fuel supply than there was during the first few days, when prices rapidly advanced.

"The advance in wheat to 81½ cents was not due to the Government estimate, which was followed by a decline, but to foreign advices and considerable buying for export. Demand is already felt from Australia, South Africa, Brazil, and even Argentina, while the promise for European crops is not considered bright. The disposition of farmers to keep back wheat for higher prices may affect the outward movement, but Atlantic exports during July, flour included, have been 3,115,443 bushels, against 2,953,817 bushels last year, although in the same weeks 4,639,315 bushels corn went out, against 1,574,072 bushels last year.

"In spite of large purchases for export, the actual exports of products from New York for two weeks have been 15 per cent. less than last year. But the official report shows exports in June of the principal products amounting to $38,153,439, against $36,985,511 last year, and for the fiscal year, $644,491,113, against $647,981,412 the year before, a gain of 17.6 per cent., breadstuffs increasing $53,000,000, and cotton $40,000,000. There are still heavy imports, at New York 47 per cent. more than last year for two weeks of July, sugar and wool, tobacco and hides being prominent, with a rather unusual quantity of cotton. But assurance of greatly reduced imports in the near future, and of heavy exports causes a free selling of exchange against crops to go forward.

"The cotton goods market does not yet reduce large accumulated stocks, as the curtailment of production shows, but is growing a little more healthy without change in prices. Woolens for the coming season have not been generally shown, though on some low-priced goods advances of 7½ per cent. are asked, and presumably will be asked on better grades. There is rather more business in reorders, and the tone is more confident. Speculation in the wool market continues, with prices at all points stronger, at Boston advancing with signs of a boom among dealers, in which manufacturers are taking little part, at current prices, and at the West, where holders are looking for a great advance. Imports at Boston were 28,862 bales in two weeks, and dealers are said to have bought 100,000 bales more in London. Sales were 10,452,300 bales at the three markets for the week, and 24,572,800 in two weeks, of which 12,607,200 were domestic.

"The output of iron furnaces July 1 was 164,064 tons weekly, against 168,380 tons June 1, but several furnaces have gone into blast since July 1, and the output is large for the season. Presumably an unprecedented share of it is to supply the great steel companies, which are even now putting more furnaces into blast, and have heavy orders taken when prices were dropped, while the demand for structural shapes and plates is large, and for bars improving, though steel bars are now at the lowest quotation ever known in Pittsburg, 87½ to 90 cents, with Bessemer pig quoted slightly lower. Tin plates are also lower at $3.10 for full weight, and less than $3 is paid for 100-pound boxes."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The dullest month in the industrial year is duller than usual notwithstanding improvement among potters and others. This is due to a reaction in iron and steel, prices of which are back to lowest points on record, a dragging demand for boots and shoes, and a threatened famine of bituminous coal.

"Manufacturers of cotton goods and their agents report trade slow, owing to higher-cost cotton and low prices for goods. This has shut down a number of cotton mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A fairly steady business is reported by Eastern manufacturers of shoes, but this trade at Philadelphia is dull, merchants hesitating to place orders. Western wholesale dealers in clothing report distribution unsatisfactory. Western bar-iron mills are already shut down, and if the coal strike lasts another week thousands of factory wheels will stop turning. This checks the stronger and more confident feeling in industrial circles which was so pronounced a fortnight ago.

"The heavy loss of sheep in Australia, due to drought, and speculation in wool here on tariff prospects have made wool prices higher, with large sales, about 8,000,000 pounds at Boston alone, compared with 700,000 pounds in the like week last year. In addition to the advance for wool and bituminous coal, prices are higher for hides and leather on good demand, and for wheat on the continued statistical strength of that cereal, short crop prospects abroad, a large average export movement, and in the face of the generally improving domestic crop outlook. The world's available supply of wheat is probably the smallest at a like period in many years. Europe is expected to have to import 100,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year, and neither India, Australia, nor the Argentine Republic is expected to be able to supply its usual share. The American wheat farmer and speculator are taking an unusual interest in the situation at this time. Reaction in iron and steel is followed by lower prices for wheat flour, Indian corn, oats, pork, lard, petroleum, and resin, while practically unchanged quotations are reported for coffee, cotton, print cloths, and refined sugar. The general tendency of the price movement this week, therefore, is to reverse the growing strength of quotations in the preceding fortnight.

"Total bank clearings throughout the United States amount to $1,032,000,000 this week, a decrease of 3.6 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 8 per cent. compared with the corresponding week in 1896, one-fifth of 1 per cent. compared with the like week in 1895, 26 per cent. contrasted with the second week of July in 1894, and 3.2 per cent. larger than in the like period of 1893.

"There are 247 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 213 last week, 255 in the week a year ago, 214 in the week two years ago, 212 in the corresponding period in 1894, and as contrasted with 517 in the second week of July, 1893.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week show the first sharp decline since last April, amounting to only 1,722,092 bushels, against 2,502,000 bushels last week, 2,963,000 bushels in the second week of July last year, 1,652,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 1,873,000 bushels in 1894, as compared with 5,077,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1893. The heavy decreases in shipments of wheat, as compared with last week, were from New York City, Baltimore, Boston, and Montreal. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,723,510 bushels this week, almost exactly the same quantity as last week, two and a half times the quantity exported in the like week last year, three times the like exports in 1895, sixteen times the amount shipped in the second week of July, 1894, and more than twice as much as the corresponding shipments in 1893."

LONDON BUYS LOUISVILLE.

Except in Louisville, London was again a seller of stocks yesterday. In the early trading the arbitrage houses were conspicuous as sellers of the international list. Later, however, they seemed to unite upon the bull side of Louisville, taking about 5,000 shares of that stock. The foreign houses state that London has of late been selling considerable amounts of bonds, particularly of Atchison adjustments, Northern Pacifics, and Readings. Such selling has been going on for some time, and in the aggregate amounts to considerable.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED WOE.

The assessment of $10 per share on Brooklyn Elevated Railway stock will probably be called, payable in August or September. There are threats of new litigation between the present management of the company and some of its stockholders, which seem likely to be productive of disagreeable things. A plan that was recently suggested, which would materially benefit the interests of Brooklyn Elevated security holders, has fallen through because of factional dissensions between inside interests. The outlook for the stockholders of the company does not seem to savor much of happiness.

GAS CONSOLIDATION STORIES.

The local gas situation was again the matter of much discussion in Wall Street yesterday. The recent rumors regarding the consolidation of the East River and Consolidated Gas Companies were allowed to have a rest, and in their place came repetitions of the stories which were current a few weeks ago of the consolidation between the East River and Equitable Companies. These latter stories were partly confirmed by the circular issued by the Central Trust Company, stating that it was proposed to form such a combination, and giving details of the plan for which it is to act as depository. The success of the Central Trust Company plan to consolidate the Equitable and East River Companies is dependent upon the depositions of two-thirds of the shares of both companies. Holders of Equitable stock are to receive $230 per share, of East River preferred $115 per share, and of East River common $80 per share. The ratio of exchange of the present stocks for that of the new company was not announced.

East River Gas scored an advance of 4¼ points, selling up to 93, at which figure it closed. Less than 1,000 shares of the common stock were traded in. East River preferred advanced to 113½, a gain of 3 points for the day, on transactions aggregating 1,500 shares. This is by far the largest trading in the preferred stock since it has been listed upon the Stock Exchange. Consolidated Gas was less active than on Thursday, the trading in it amounting to 2,100 shares. It sold as high as 169¼, later declining to 168, and closing with a net loss of one-half of 1 per cent. for the day.

LEHIGH VALLEY IN NEW YORK.

Some time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES stated that Lehigh Valley stock would shortly be traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. That was before there had been any announcement of the recent changes in the management of the property, and at the time the statement met a general denial. Now, however, that Mr. J. P. Morgan has made his changes in Lehigh Valley, and has established himself firmly in control of the property the plan to bring Lehigh Valley to New York will be carried out.

The recent upward movement in the stock having been managed by and for New York interests, these New York people believe that they can handle the stock better upon our own Stock Exchange than if it were left in Philadelphia. Lehigh Valley stock will probably shortly be admitted to the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange, and the Lehigh Valley market will be taken away from Philadelphia. Such a movement is only in the natural course of events. The control of the Lehigh Valley properties having passed from Philadelphia to New York, the stock naturally is brought over.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again conspicuous by reason of its strength yesterday. The buying by inside interests and for large investors who have recently become identified with the company continued. There was further talk of developments shortly to be announced regarding new extensions of the company's lines, and there were rumors of consolidation with other Brooklyn railroad interests. Brooklyn Rapid Transit insiders continue to talk most confidently for the future of their property and of its increased earning power.

PAN HANDLE STRONG.

The strength of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis was one of the features of yesterday's market. Of the common stock 1,900 shares were traded in, the quotation advancing to 14¼, from which price there was later a fractional recession. The preferred stock advanced to 52, a gain of 2¼ points, on purchases of less than 500 shares. The strength of the stocks came from the company's excellent statement for the month of June, showing an increase in net earnings for the month of $125,000.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN.

Many Susquehanna and Western stories were in circulation yesterday, most of them connecting that stock with the rumored changes in the coal trade. One of the news agencies of Wall Street announced that Mr. Morgan had actually purchased control of the road. There was no official denial of this statement, but it was not given any really serious attention by the Street.

This rumor stated that the Susquehanna and Western had been bought up by an association of Morgan and Vanderbilt capital. It stated that the road will be incorporated into the Delaware and Hudson system, after which that combination will be leased to the New York Central. This deal, it was said, inasmuch as it is calculated to conserve investment in the anthracite coal properties, has met with full sympathy from the largest interests in the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another rumor practically stated that Mr. Morgan was being forced to buy up Susquehanna and Western. It said that the stock has already been twice offered to Mr. Morgan, and each time refused. According to this theory, the managers of the company have gone ahead with their road, extending it and making it practically independent. The contract between the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Roads involves the payment of nearly $1,000,000 by the latter to the former. This contract expires next January, and this rumor yesterday had it that the Susquehanna and Western has entered a bid for the contract at a price so much below Erie's that Delaware and Hudson cannot ignore it. The acceptance of the bid will mean Susquehanna and Western's ability to pay a dividend on the preferred stock. The loss of the contract by Erie will mean that that road cannot in the future meet its fixed charges. From these premises the rumor deducted the conclusion that Mr. Morgan will be obliged to buy the Susquehanna if he can possibly do so.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Indicative of tendencies in the financial world, announcement is made of the establishment of the Audit Company, with offices in the Equitable Building, having for its aim an independent examination into corporate accounts. Over and over again in the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES it has been pointed out that corporations or firms making mysteries of their affairs are at a disadvantage; that investors cannot safely trust financial statements which are intricate and hazy, and in which efforts are made to disguise rather than make plain what are actual facts.

Some of the great railway corporations of the United States have already adopted the policy of having an independent audit of their accounts, and the result is that investors in their securities naturally feel themselves safeguarded. This principle is a good one. It is bound to develop and extend; and the time will come when corporations refusing such facilities will be avoided by the investing public.

In the corporation now organized Mr. August Belmont is Acting President, with Mr. William A. Nash as Vice President and Thomas L. Greene, as manager. Stephen Little is the chief consulting auditor. The Board of Directors is composed of August Belmont, Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, William A. Nash, Joseph S. Auerbach, George G. Haven, A. J. Cassatt, Marcellus Hartley, Charles R. Flint, George M. Coppell, G. B. M. Harvey, John I. Waterbury, and George W. Young.

An Advisory Committee of stockholders includes the following well-known names: W. Bayard Cutting, Walter G. Oakman, A. D. Juilliard, Henry W. Poor, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Charles S. Fairchild, Gustav E. Kissel, Isaac N. Seligman, Robert Maclay, and Louis Fitzgerald

The organization of this corporation is in many ways encouraging and suggestive.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	188	189
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	69	71
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	155	165
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	79	80
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63½	64½
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	82
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	93
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	53	57
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	70	71½

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	225	230
Grand Rapids Gas stock	67	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	242	246
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	92	93
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	115	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111½	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	103½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110	111
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	118	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	72	74
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	99¼	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	24	26
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michican-Peninsular Car pf.	44	47
Michigan-Peninsular Car 5s bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	10	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	315	317
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	5	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	150	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	⅞
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	53	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 6s	43	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21½	22½
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅞@48⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,005,748
Exports in same period	24,273,166
Net exports	$22,267,418
Net exports, 1896	22,508,323
Net exports, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports, 1893	60,609,073

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .44, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 600 Syndicate at .06, 400 Portland at .80, 200 Plymouth at .20, 200 Yellow Jacket at .55. On the Mining Exchange 1,200 shares of Annetta sold at .42@.41¾@.42, 2,000 Miami at .32¼@.32@.32¾, 4,000 Cannon Ball at .01¼@.00½, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½, 3,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .02½, 3,900 New Haven at .02@.02½, 3,000 Russel at .54.

DIVIDENDS.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
49TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New York, June 17, 1897.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable AUGUST 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at 12:00 M. on Saturday, TENTH DAY OF JULY, 1897, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened August 3, at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 14, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 2, 1897. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 17th inst., and reopened Tuesday the 3rd of August.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, July 16, 1897.
DIVIDEND NO. 228.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for June; payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 26th inst.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 17, 1897.
Coupons due August 1st, 1897, on the **Second Mortgage 4 per Cent. Gold Bonds** of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after August 2, 1897. C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Ninetieth Dividend.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, July 15, 1897.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONALE HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2%, Mexican money, payable at the rate of 94 cents, American, per share, at the Banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co., its Agency in New York, on 15th of August next on presentation of coupon No. 14.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

The Audit Company
of New York.
EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Acting President,
AUGUST BELMONT.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. NASH.
Manager,
THOMAS L. GREENE.
Chief Consulting Auditor,
STEPHEN LITTLE.
Consulting Engineer,
WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS.
Chief of Corps of Engineers,
HENRY B. SEAMAN.
Secretary and Treasurer,
EDWARD T. PERINE.

DIRECTORS.

August Belmont,	A. J. Cassatt,
Frederic P. Olcott,	Marcellus Hartley,
James Stillman,	Charles R. Flint,
William A. Nash,	George Cuppell,
Joseph S. Auerbach,	G. B. M. Harvey,
George G. Haven,	John I. Waterbury,
	George W. Young.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
of Stockholders.

W. Bayard Cutting,	T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
Walter G. Oakman,	Charles S. Fairchild,
A. D. Juilliard,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Henry W. Poor,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Louis Fitzgerald,	Robert Maclay.

The Audit Company has been organized and is now in a position to examine and report upon the accounts and financial condition of corporations, copartnerships, and individuals, and to examine and report upon the physical condition of railroad, manufacturing, and other properties.

Its services will be of value to investors, financial institutions, borrowers of money, directors of corporations, merchants, firms, and purchasers of properties.

Investors.

The growing demand for accurate and authentic information as to corporate securities now recognized as essential to safe investment can be derived only from painstaking examinations and reports by trained and disinterested experts. The Audit Company is in a position to make such examinations and reports which will be of distinct service to investors who are entitled to know precisely what such securities represent, and to corporations whose securities are generally dealt in by the public.

Financial Institutions.

Financial institutions loaning upon and purchasing the securities of private or public corporations and commercial paper should have the ben

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 16, 1897.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	155	25	Adams Express	152	153½	152	153½	.....
68¼	64	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
11½	11⅞	2,635	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	12⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
29½	29⅞	1,050	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	28¾	30½	28¾	30	+1
134½	134¾	15,624	Am. Sugar Refs	133½	134¾	133	134¾	+ ¾
108	109	130	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	— ⅛
92	94	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	.....
78	78¼	8,440	American Tobacco	77⅞	78½	77½	78¼	+ ⅜
27½	28½	50	Ann Arbor pf	27	27	27	27	.....
12⅜	12⅞	1,420	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	25½	6,604	At., T. & S. F. pf	24½	25½	24½	25½	+1
9½	10	100	Baltimore & Ohio	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
12¼	12½	25	Bay State Gas	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
81⅞	82	13,803	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	31	31⅞	30⅜	31⅞	+1
111½	112¾	800	Brooklyn Union Gas	110¾	112	110¾	111½	+1
¼	⅝	200	Brunswick Co	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
50	50½	100	Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
8⅝	9½	5	Central Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
17⅛	17¼	715	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
83⅞	84	5,675	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	83⅝	84	83½	84	+ ⅝
94¾	94⅞	2,380	Chicago Gas	94¾	94⅞	94½	94⅝	+ ¼
8¾	9	3,378	Chicago Great Western	8⅝	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
85½	85¾	15,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84¾	85¼	84⅝	85¼	+ ½
140½	141	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	.....
117⅛	118	1,583	Chicago & Northw	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	5,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	10	C., C., C. & St. Louis	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
17¼	17¾	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
3¼	3½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
41¼	41½	400	Consolidated Ice	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	.....
88½	90	500	Consolidated Ice pf	88½	89	88½	89	.....
168	169	1,029	Consolidated Gas Co	169	169¾	167¾	168	— ½
112½	113	775	Delaware & Hudson	113	113	112¾	112¾	— ½
42¾	43	800	Denver & R. G. pf	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
11⅝	12	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
119	120	225	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	117	118	117	118	+1
33	34	50	Erie 1st pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	.....
84½	84⅝	3,020	General Electric	84	84¾	84	84⅝	+ ⅝
123	125	130	Great Northern pf	123	123	123	123	+2
98¼	98¼	860	Illinois Central	98	98½	98	98¼	+ ¼
34	35½	100	Illinois Steel Co	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	Laclede Gas	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	150	Lake Erie & Western	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	12,790	Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51¼	+ 1⅛
90	90⅝	1,636	Manhattan Con	90	90½	89¾	90¼	— ¼
111	111⅜	1,010	Metropolitan Traction	110¼	111¾	110½	111	+1
...	...	15	Michigan Central	100	100	99¾	99¾	.....
23½	24¼	300	Minn. & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
82½	85	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83	83	83	83	.....
53¾	54½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
12¾	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅝	550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	2,730	Missouri Pacific	19¾	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
30⅜	31	600	National Lead Co	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
99¼	99½	128	National Lead Co. pf	98¾	99½	98¾	99¼	.....
55	58	50	National Starch 1st pf	56	56	56	56	.....
92½	93½	825	N. Y. & H. R. Gas	87⅞	93	87⅞	93	+4½
113	115	1,200	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	111½	113¾	111½	113½	.....
86¾	87	1,300	New Jersey Central	86½	87⅜	86½	87	+ ⅛
101¾	102	368	New York Central	102	102	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛
173	174	73	N. Y., N. H. & H.	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
13¾	13⅝	12	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	.....
13	13½	720	N. Y., Sus. & West	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	33¾	4,671	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33¼	34	33	33¼	— ⅛
40¾	40⅞	900	Northern Pacific pf	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40¾	.....
6¾	7	100	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	.....
15⅝	15¾	2,100	Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
53	55	10	Or. R. & Nav. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
18⅝	19¼	180	Oregon Short Line	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	31	3,200	Pacific Mail	31¼	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
2	2¼	2,265	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
13¾	14	1,900	P., C., C. & St. Louis	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
51	53	475	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	50	52	50	52	+2¼
168½	170	8	Pull. Pal. Car Co	170	170	170	170	.....
180	..	100	Rens. & Saratoga	182	182	182	182	+1
119	..	20	Rome, W. & Ogdens	120	120	120	120	.....
23⅜	23½	5,260	Reading	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	.....
47¼	47⅜	8,800	Reading 1st pf	47½	48	47¼	47½	+ ⅝
28¼	28⅝	500	Reading 2d pf	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼	.....
39¾	40¼	12	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
11	11¼	60	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	11¼	11¼	10	10	.....
47⅝	48⅜	1,304	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	47¾	47⅞	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
75	85	12	St. Paul & Duluth pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
65⅜	65½	1,815	St. Paul & Omaha	65½	65⅝	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅝
15¼	16½	300	Southern Pacific	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	.....
8⅞	9¼	445	Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	.....
29¾	29½	2,330	Southern Railway pf	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	6¼	205	Standard R. & T	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
23	23¼	201	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
10¾	11	210	Texas Pacific	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
61¾	62	463	U. S. Leather pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
10¾	10⅞	700	United States Rubber	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	53⅜	389	U. S. Rubber pf	53½	53½	53	53	— ½
5⅝	5⅞	100	Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	14⅞	200	Wabash pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
104	108	20	Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	105	105	— ½
8	8¾	100	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	— ¼
84	84⅜	7,753	Western Union Tel	84¾	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Western Gas	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ 1½
⅞	⅞	110	Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4	6¼	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf	5	5	5	5	+ 1½
Sales		155,378						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 2,000..... 72
7,000..... 71

At, T & S F gen 4s
52,000..... 86⅜
500..... 86½
13,000..... 86⅜
10,000..... 86¼
Adjustment 4s
17,000..... 50⅜
17,000..... 50¾
9,000..... 50⅝
52,000..... 50¾
5,000..... 51
23,000..... 50⅞
6,000..... 50¾
1,000..... 50⅝
1,000..... 50¾
15,000..... 51
3,000..... 51¼
1,000..... 51¼
15,000..... 51¼
10,000..... 51¼

Atlantic & Pacific inc
4,000..... 1
2,000..... ⅞
1,000..... ¾

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
3,000..... 120

Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000..... 86¼
7,000..... 86⅜
48,000..... 86⅜
8,000..... 86⅜
6,000..... 86¾
5,000..... 86¼
44,000..... 86¾
6,000..... 87
35,000..... 86⅞
5,000..... 87
10,000 5F..... 87
10,000..... 87
18,000..... 87⅜
6,000..... 87
2,000..... 87⅜
2,000..... 87
37,000..... 87¼
5,000..... 87⅜

Bkln W & W Co 5s
10,000..... 99

Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000..... 108
5,000..... 107¾

Canada Southern 2d
2,000..... 107¾

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
10,000..... 91½
10,000..... 91½
20,000..... 91½

Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
5,000..... 114½

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000..... 34⅜
2,000..... 35
4,000..... 35½

Cent of N J gen 5s reg
4,000..... 110½

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
32,000..... 77

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
5,000..... 103¼
4,000..... 104⅜

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000..... 94⅛

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
25,000..... 101⅞

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000..... 42⅜
39,000..... 42⅝
10,000..... 42⅜
25,000..... 42⅝

Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000..... 117½
S F deb 5s, 1933
5,000..... 117⅜

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
10,000..... 100½

Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 6½

Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
10,000..... 100
1,000..... 100⅛
3,000..... 100

Detroit Gas Co 5s
10,000..... 83½
3,000..... 83⅝
9,000..... 83½
6,000..... 83⅞
2,000..... 84
5,000..... 83⅞
10,000..... 83½
13,000..... 83⅝
5,000..... 83¾
33,000..... 83⅞
6,000..... 84

E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
22,000..... 108
8,000..... 49

Total sales..... $2,097,000

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000..... 113

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000..... 100⅜
1,000..... 101

Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000..... 89

Ft W & D C 1st
1,000s20F..... 65¼

Ft W & Rio Grande 1st
7,000..... 55¼
5,000..... 55
6,000..... 55½

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
1,000..... 69¾

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000..... 95

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
15,000..... 74
1,000..... 74½

L S & M So 3½s
6,000..... 103⅜

Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000..... 90¾
2,000..... 100

Lehigh Val Term 5s
7,000..... 110
10,000..... 110¼

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
1,000..... 98½
2,000..... 98⅝

Long Island Ferry 4½s
2,000..... 88

Louis & Nash inc, Nash & Dec 1st
1,000..... 107½

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000..... 81⅛
3,000..... 81¼
2,000..... 81

L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
2,000..... 92

Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000..... 96

Midland of N J 1st
1,000..... 119⅛

Minn & St L con 5s
2,000..... 104¼

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
4,000..... 102½
3,000..... 102¾
1,000..... 102⅞

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000..... 83⅞
14,000..... 84
2,500..... 84

Mo, K & T 2d
1,000..... 61⅝
10,000..... 62
5,000..... 61¾

Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000..... 120

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
5,000..... 69½

N Y Cent ext 4s
5,000..... 104¼

N Y O & W refdg 4s
7,000..... 96

N Y, S & W G M
11,000..... 81¾
13,000..... 81½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000..... 56¾
25,000..... 56⅝
1,000..... 56¾

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
6,000c..... 89½
29,000..... 89¾
16,000..... 89¾

Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000..... 104

Ohio Southern G M 4s
10,000..... 9

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
5,000..... 22½

Oregon S L 1st con 6s
10,000..... 88¾
32,000..... 89
5,000..... 88⅞
8,000..... 89
5,000..... 88¾
1,000..... 89
2,000..... 88¾
1,000..... 88⅞
2,000..... 88¾
4,000..... 89

Income A 5s
2,000..... 48½
1,000..... 48⅞
5,000..... 48¾
1,500..... 48⅝
2,000..... 49¼
8,000..... 49

Oregon S L inc B, when issued
10,000..... 29¾

Oregon R & N 4s
2,000..... 85⅞
19,000..... 86

Penn Co's 4½ reg
1,000..... 110½

Peo & Eastern 1st
6,000..... 70½
4,000..... 70¾
3,000..... 71
5,000..... 71¼
8,000..... 71⅝
1,000..... 72
23,000..... 73

Reading Co gen 4s
93,000..... 83
27,000..... 83½
22,000..... 83
15,000..... 83½

Rio Grande West 1st
6,000..... 77½
3,000..... 77¾
5,000..... 78

St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000..... 68

St L & Iron Mt 5s
2,000..... 79

St L & S F G M 6s
5,000..... 98¾
5,000..... 98⅝

St P, M & M consid 6s
1,000..... 126½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
12,000..... 50¼
2,000..... 50
2,000..... 103½
3,000..... 55⅞
5,000..... 53⅝

Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000..... 83

So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000..... 94½

So Pac of Cal 5s consid
11,000..... 90¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000..... 90½
2,000..... 90⅜
35,000..... 90¾

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000..... 92¾
5,000..... 92⅞
93

Tex & Pac 2d inc
3,000..... 27⅜
5,000b3..... 27½
75,000..... 27½
12,000..... 27⅝
5,000..... 27½
5,000..... 27¾
10,000..... 27⅝
1,000..... 28
5,000..... 27¾
5,000..... 27⅝
20,000..... 27¾
10,000..... 27½
10,000..... 27¾
2,000..... 27⅝

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000..... 76

Union Pac 1st, 1896
5,000..... 103¼

Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000..... 103

Union Pac col tr 6s gold notes
40,000..... 102½

Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
2,000..... 92½

U P, D & G 1st
7,000..... 39
1,000..... 38½

Wabash 1st 5s
11,000..... 104¼
2,000..... 104⅜

Wabash 2d 5s
1,000..... 69⅛
10,000..... 69

Wabash deb, Series B
5,000..... 22⅛

West Shore gtd 4s
5,000..... 100½
1,000..... 100¼
Registered
6,000..... 108¼
500..... 108

Wheel & L E 1st
2,000..... 87

Wilkes & East 1st
2,000..... 92½
2,000..... 92⅞
10,000..... 30
12,000..... 30½
5,000..... 48½
3,000..... 94
1,000..... 95

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 33

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,751,390
Gold reserve	143,076,380
Net silver	31,994,804
United States notes in the Treasury	31,360,824
Treasury notes of 1890	31,494,807
Total receipts this day	1,005,944
Total receipts this month	16,726,476
Total receipts this year	16,726,476
Total expenditures this day	2,909,000
Total expenditures this month	30,549,000
Total expenditures this year	30,549,000
Deposits in National banks	17,493,613
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	428,700
Government receipts, from internal revenue	419,621
Customs	567,773
Miscellaneous	19,149

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,376,518, against $4,429,307 last week, and $2,198,706 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,704,586, against $7,384,931 last week, and $2,064,352 in the same week in 1896.

Inspectors Seize Diamonds.

Joseph Dirnberger, a passenger on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, had in his possession a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond brooch, a diamond necklace, and two diamond scarfpins which he had failed to declare. They were seized by Special Customs Inspectors Donohue and Brown.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112½
4s, r., 1925	123⅞	124¼
4s, c., 1925	124⅞	125¼
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾
5s, c., 1904	114¾	115
Currency 6s, 1898-1901	..	..
Currency 6s, 1899-1901	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1902	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1902	..	..
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	59	62
Am. Coal	120	130
Am. Cotton Oil	13	13½
Am. Express	113	115
Am. Tobacco pf	106	108
Ann Arbor	9	11
At. & Pac	..	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	21½	8½
Belle. & S. Ill. pf.	125	..
Boston A. L., pf.	105	107
Buff., R. & P	..	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	63	73
Canadian Pacific	66	66⅞
Capital Traction	54	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	99½
Ch. & N. W. pf.	163	..
Cleve. & Pitts	165	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	85	44
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	80
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4¾
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
Del., L. & W	157	158
Den. & R. G	10¼	11½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..
D., S. S. & A	2½	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf	5	6½
E. E. I. of B'klyn	107	108
Erie	14½	14⅝
Erie 2d pf	18½	19¼
G. B. & West	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb. A	40	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4½	4⅝
Harlem	310	..
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Cent., l	94	98
Iowa Central	7½	8
Iowa Central pf	27	28
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	25	..
Jollet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich	5½	7
Keokuk & D. M	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf	14	15½
Kingston & Pem.	1	4
Laclede Gas pf	80	82
L. E. & W. pf	64	66
Lake Shore	160½	171
Long Island	40	43
L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..
Man. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	8	9
Mex. Nat. certfs	1¾	2
Minn. Iron	55	58
Mobile & Ohio	18½	20
Morris & Essex	166	170
Nat. Lin. Oil	14½	15
National Starch	4¼	5
Nat. St. 1st pf	55	58
Nat. St. 2d pf	16	20
New Cent. C	4	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32½	33
Norfolk Southern	6	..
Nor. & West	10	11½
Nor. & West. pf	28⅝	29½
North American	8¾	9
Nor. Pacific	13⅞	14
Northwestern Tel	110	..
Oregon R. & N	20	22
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C	167	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksilver pf	7	8
Rio Grande W	20	24
R. G. W. pf	50	52
St. J. & G. I	3½	4
St. L. & S. F	5⅞	6⅞
St. L. & S.F. 2d pf.	16¾	17
St. L. S. W	3	3⅜
St. L. S. W. pf	8⅝	8⅞
St. P. & Duluth	..	23
S. P., M. & M	118	125
St. P. & O. pf	145	148
Sil. Bull. certfs	69¼	69⅝
Sixth Avenue	190	195
T. P. Land Trust	6½	8
Third Avenue	150	151
Tol. & Ohio Cent	25	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
U. P., D. & G	1¾	2
U. S. Leather	7¼	7¾
Wis. Central	1¼	2
Wis. Central pf	1¾	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Sp. Mfg	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½
18,740	Am. Sug. Refs	133⅝	134⅝	133	134½
940	Am. Tobacco	77½	78⅝	77½	78⅜
310	At., T. & S. F.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
1,140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅞	25½	24⅞	25½
100	Brook. R. T.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜
1,710	Chicago Gas	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94⅝
2,910	C., R. & P.	75¾	75⅝	75	75¾
4,820	C., B. & Q	83¾	84	83¾	84
8,890	C., M. & St. P.	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼
470	C., St. P., M. & O.	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
320	Cent. of N. J.	87¾	87¾	86½	87
320	Chi. & North'west.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾
200	Chi. Gt. West	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
420	Gen. Electric	34	34⅞	34	34⅜
4,660	Louis. & Nash	50½	51⅝	50½	51⅜
180	Manhattan	90¼	90¾	89¾	90½
20	M., K. & T. pf	31	31	31	31
430	Mo. Pacific	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞
20	Nat. Lead	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
40	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
160	Pacific Mail	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛
2,550	Reading	23⅛	23⅞	23¼	23¼
20	Reading 1st pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
20	Texas Pacific	11	11	11	11
100	West. Union	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
57,700					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	51	51¼	51	51¼
2,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	56½	56¾	56½	56¾
8,000	Brook. R. T. 5s	86¾	87	86¾	87
2,000	Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102
4,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜
9,000	Nassau El. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Peo. & East. 1st	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾
10,000	Texas Pacific 2d	27½	28	27½	28
$45,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Lincoln National	250
American Exchange	168	Manhattan	215
Broadway	225	Mechanics	190
Butch. & Drovers'	140	Mech. & Traders'	115
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch	112
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	240
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	204	New Amsterdam	200
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	117½
East River	125	Nat. Bk. of No. A.	185
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	256
Fourth National	110	People's	205
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	103
Garfield National	500	Republic	145
German American	105	Seaboard National	166
Germania	300	Second National	420
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	325	State of New York	108
Hudson River	150	Third National	125
Importers & Traders'	515	Tradesmen's	100
Irving	130	U. S. National	175
Leather Manfrs'	160		

There was a sale of 25 shares of Ninth National at 100.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 16.—There was little of interest in the Boston market, and the trading dragged. Copper stocks were even quieter than yesterday. Montana eased ½, to 13⅝, recovering in full, and Butte lost ¾, to 23¼, though it rallied to 23⅝, its net loss being ⅜ for the day. Osceola lost ¾, to 35½; Tamarack, 1½, to 130; Tamarack, Jr., 1¼, to 17½, closing at 17⅛. Quincy was firm, selling freely. Interest in Oregon Short Line 5s was lessened, but the price gained ⅝, to 89, receding to 88¾, incomes holding at 49. Gas 5s hardened ½, to 92 seconds holding at 75. West End Street, ¼ better, at 92. United States Oil was ¼ off, at 15¾. Atchison adjustments were up ⅜, at 51¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	214	..	
Boston & Lowell	212	..	
Boston & Maine	160	161	
Boston & Providence	205	..	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103½	104½	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	107	107½	
Fitchburg pf	92¼	92⅝	
Old Colony	180	..	
West End	91½	91⅝	
West End pf	99	99½	
Wisconsin Central	1½	2	

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4	
Alaquez	⅜	⅝	
Arnold	3⅝	3⅞	
Atlantic	22	23⅝	
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.10	
Boston & Montana	135½	136	
Butte & Boston	23½	23⅝	
Calumet & Hecla	387½	390	
Centennial	7	7½	
Franklin	..	13	
Gold Coin Mines	4	4½	
Kearsarge	19	19½	
Napa, (quicksilver)	3	6½	
Osceola	35¾	..	
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	.36	
Quincy	..	63	
Santa Ysabel	..	120	
Tamarack	131	132	
Tamarack, Junior	18⅜	15,	
Tecumseh	1¼	18¾	
Wolverine	..	11¼	

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	220½	
Dominion Coal	10⅛	10¼	
Dominion Coal pf	85	85	
Eastman Co. Car Receiver	25	..	
Edison Electric Illuminating	152	155	
Lamson Con. Store Service	16½	..	
Mexican Telephone	¾	1	
New England Telephone	105½	..	
Philadelphia Company	15½	20	
United States Oil	15½	15¾	
Westinghouse Electric	..	41	
Westinghouse Electric pf	48¾	50	

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	½
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	10¼	10¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 16.—West Chicago varied from 104¼ to 103½ to-day, with a little more activity than it lately had displayed. North Chicago sold sparingly at 233. City Railway opened at 239, fell off to 238, but recovered, and closed at 240. Metropolitan L sold at

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM

State Bankers Say There Can Be No Return of Prosperity Without It.

STRONG RESOLUTION PASSED

Demand for the Retirement of All Government Paper and the Substitution of Bank Currency Under Government Supervision.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The State Bankers' Association to-day, in the closing session of its convention, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Our Government paper money offers a constant embarrassment to the Treasury, threatening from time to time a safe balance for gold redemption; and

"Whereas, We believe it necessary that a system should be devised to correct these defective arrangements, which should long ago have been displaced by sound provisions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the settled conviction of the members of this convention that all doubt as to our currency should be removed. Currency is the basis of all business transactions, and unless this basis is sure and unvarying, trade and commerce cannot thrive nor prosperity be assured. We are consequently in favor of the prompt removal of all existing causes of distrust as to the stability of our currency, and urgently request of our legislators such action as will accomplish this end.

"We recommend retirement of all Government paper; that a safe bank currency under Government supervision be substituted. The preliminaries of such action could be prepared on sound economic lines by a commission selected for its eminent qualifications, to formulate a plan to be submitted for the consideration of Congress.

"In this expression we speak for the thousands of business men with whose wishes and conclusions we are familiar by reason of daily intercourse. We speak also for the great multitude of workers who feel the pressure of hard times in the United States, hard times which are prolonged by inaction in the reform of currency, and unnecessary because simple changes in our laws which would immediately remedy our conditions are not brought about, thus inflicting upon our population the evils of a currency created for the exigencies of war but concededly a menace to stability in times of peace, while other less favored nations are to-day reaping the rewards of a solid prosperity.

"We accordingly earnestly demand action in the currency question, and solemnly warn our countrymen that safe conditions cannot possibly prevail without it."

It was voted to send copies of the resolution to President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet, and to each member of Congress.

The following were elected delegates to the American Bankers' Association Convention, which will meet at Detroit in August: F. E. Johnson, Niagara Falls; George W. Thayer, Rochester; George R. Williams, Ithaca; George B. Sloane, Oswego; John H. Deridder, Saratoga Springs; D. Ellwood Carpenter, Mount Kisco; Stephen M. Griswold, Brooklyn; John G. Cannon, New York; Seymour Dexter, Elmira. Niagara Falls was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. The association then elected the following officers: President—Eric N. Hopburn, New York; Vice President—Edward Groesbeck, Albany; Treasurer—F. W. Barker, Syracuse; Secretary—Walter E. Frew, Long Island City.

At the morning session Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, opened the discussion on "What National Legislation Is Required to Improve the Business of the Country?" In the course of his remarks he said:

"I take the liberty of offering some practical suggestions, as the time for no great change will come unless it comes from the people. Let us send men to Congress who will not spend most of their time looking after patronage for their friends, or confining their efforts to those measures which affect only their own constituents, but men who are large enough and patriotic enough to legislate for the people of the whole Nation.

"The three great questions which stand in the way of business prosperity are the tariff, the currency, and the labor questions. I suggest, in the first, that we should appoint a Tariff Commission of the United States, and pass a law that a revision of the tariff should not take place oftener than once in ten years. A final settlement of the currency question would take place if Congress would pass a law establishing some safe and well-guarded system of National bank note circulation broader and more elastic than the expediency or make-shift currency which we now have. I would suggest that the labor troubles could be satisfactorily settled by a National tribunal or commission, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, to whom all labor disputes should be referred.

"With the settlement of these three questions the revival of industry is near, the future is full of hope, and there is nothing in the ways of making this the grandest, the most powerful, and the richest Nation of the world."

BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids Asked for $10,053,017 3 1-2 Per Cents—For City Improvements.

Bids for $10,053,017.27 3½ per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, were yesterday invited by Controller Fitch. The money thus raised will be utilized in various departments of the city government.

For the water supply, $1,750,000 will be used; $9,209 for the sanitary improvement of school houses, $150,000 for the purchase of supplies for the Street Cleaning Department, $1,018,029.47 for new school buildings, $400,000 for the Third Avenue Bridge, $350,000 for the building fund of the Department of Charities, $250,000 for the Department of Correction, $500,000 for repaving streets, $400,000 for water mains, $949,036.82 for opening streets and parks, $3,000,000 for docks, $389,431.90 for the new building of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and $897,310.08 for Fort Washington Park.

Bids will be opened at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 29.

A WOMAN FAINTS IN COURT.

Mary Witlauf's Sentence for Bigamy Had to be Deferred.

Mary Witlauf, who pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy, before Recorder Goff, stood by and saw Max Felix Winkler of 230 East Forty-third Street, who married her, knowing she had a legal husband, sentenced to State prison for two years and six months. When it came her turn to face the Recorder she fainted, and for a half hour a physician worked to revive her. Her condition was such afterward that the Recorder postponed sentencing her until she is stronger.

Recorder Goff thinks that the arrest of the pair may have gone a long way toward preventing a possible murder. Mrs. Witlauf's husband told the Court that Winkler had tried to induce his wife to put poison in his tea. Winkler offered to buy the poison and aid her, but Mrs. Witlauf refused, and told her husband about it.

The two men were once good friends, and it was on that account the husband suspected nothing until his wife left him. When Witlauf went after his wife, Winkler chased him away with a hatchet. All this came out on Winkler's trial, when Mrs. Witlauf turned State's witness. This will not save her, however.

Receiver Bullock Still Missing.

Robert W. Bullock, who six weeks ago was appointed by the Supreme Court receiver for the insolvent confectionery firm of Holmes, Brumley & Co. of 83 Warren Street, and who disappeared two weeks ago, has not yet been heard from. At that time Bullock said he was ill and would go to the country for a few days of rest. His friends have not seen him since nor heard from him. His father, L. S. Bullock, who was formerly Controller of California and President of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, came to the city yesterday from Sturbridge, Mass., and called at Police Headquarters. He was heartbroken over his son's disappearance and fears that he has been foully dealt with.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland is ordered to the Columbia July 17.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Wilson is ordered to the Constellation.

Capt. J. H. Sands is ordered to command the Minneapolis, in reserve.

Capt. A. C. Burroughs is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to Newport News.

Assistant Surgeon S. B. Palmer is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Annapolis July 20.

Assistant Surgeon F. L. Pleadwell is detached from the Constellation July 17 and ordered to the Texas July 20.

Lieut. J. Hood is detached from the Naval Academy July 18 and ordered to the Annapolis July 20.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. R. Salisbury is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Annapolis July 20.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson is detached from Newport News, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Engineer D. M. Garrison is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Indiana July 20.

Lieut. R. Hunt is detached from the branch hydrographic office, New York, and ordered to the Annapolis July 20.

Gunner T. M. Johnston is detached from the Columbia July 17, ordered home, and has leave of absence for three months.

Pay Clerk A. T. Varrell's appointment to the Texas is revoked, and John B. Abbott is appointed pay clerk for the Texas.

Naval Cadet E. T. Eggert is detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Naval Academy for a course in naval construction.

Naval Cadet W. C. Dubose is detached from the New York and ordered to the Naval Academy for a course in naval construction.

Capt. C. M. Chester is detached from command of the Minneapolis and ordered to Washington to serve temporarily as a member of the Examination Board, after which he will go home and wait orders.

Army.

Assignments of officers to regiments:

Lieut. John P. Haines, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) to the Fifth Artillery, Battery H, from June 17, vice Oyster, retired. He will remain on duty with the Third Artillery until Sept. 14.

Additional Second Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, Second Artillery, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Light Battery D, June 17, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Haines, promoted.

Col. William H. Powell, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Eleventh Infantry,) to the Ninth Infantry, to date from June 27, vice Lyster, retired.

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, (promoted from Major, Nineteenth Infantry,) to the Eleventh Infantry, from June 27, vice Powell, promoted.

Major Stephen P. Jocelyn, (promoted from Captain, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Nineteenth Infantry, from June 27, vice Bennett, promoted.

Capt. Charles H. Bonestel, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company B, from June 27, vice Jocelyn, promoted.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company G, to date from June 27, vice Bonestel, promoted.

Veterinary Surgeon Charles D. MacMurdo, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and will join his regiment, at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory.

Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Alabama, from July 17 to Aug. 5.

Lieut. William B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved not later than Aug. 16, from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School, Willets Point, N. Y., and report to Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Transfers in the Twenty-first Infantry—Capt. William Wittich, from Company K to Company B; Capt. Charles H. Bonestel, from Company B to Company K.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y., by War Department orders, dated Aug. 8, 1895; Oct. 17, 1896, and Oct. 30, 1896, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon-General; Col. Marshall L. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Fifth Artillery; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Capt. George R. Cecil, Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder.

Major Paul R. Brown, Surgeon, will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York, for examination by the board.

Changes in the stations of officers of the medical department:

Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at that post.

Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for duty at that post.

Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Mason, California, for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Wells, upon being relieved by Capt. Gandy, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty at that post.

Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for duty at that post.

Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., will report to the commanding officer, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for temporary duty at that hospital.

Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Meyer, Virginia, Oct. 1, and will take station at Philadelphia and assume the duties of Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits in that city, relieving Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, will report Oct. 4 to Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet in Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Missoula, Mon., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. William D. Crosby, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Crosby will report to the commanding officer, Fort Preble, Me., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Henry D. Harris, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Harris will report to the commanding officer, Fort Washakie, Wyoming, for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Clarke will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post.

Lieut. William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, and will report Sept. 28 to the commanding officer, Fort Apache, Arizona, for duty at that post.

Lieut. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty at that post.

Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Assistant Surgeon, will take station at Baltimore, Md., and assume the duties of Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits in that city, relieving Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, will report Oct. 4 to Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet in Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, and upon the completion thereof, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Bushnell will take station at Boston, Mass., and assume the duties of Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits in that city.

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the construction or ordnance.

Leave of absence for one month and twenty days, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted Capt. James E. Eastman, Second Artillery.

The leave of absence to Lieut. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon, for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., is so amended as to take effect when he shall have reported for duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The orders relieving Lieut. William E. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry, from duty at the Davis School, Winston, N. C., and directing him to join his troop, is amended to take effect Aug. 1.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers—Some Lively Bidding at Auction.

Duff & Rusher have sold for Walter Reid to Henry T. Seymour, for $32,500, the five-story apartment house, with stores, 212 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 90 by 100.11. In part payment Mr. Seymour gives two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.11. Mr. Reid will improve the lots immediately by the erection of three four-story American basement dwellings, each with a frontage of 16.8 feet.

David Stewart and Charles H. Easton have sold for William L. Snyder to E. J. Robinson the two three-story dwellings 153 and 155 Convent Avenue, each 17 by 65 by 85.

The buyers of the plot 100 by 75 at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, the sale of which by the Bradley & Currier Company has already been reported, are Schmidt Brothers, the builders. The price was $50,000.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Frank E. Wise the vacant plot 244 West One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.11.

E. J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Margaret O'Connor to J. J. Griffin the three-story brick dwelling 107 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16 by 100.11.

Among the plans filed yesterday at the Department of Buildings were those for three twelve-story brick buildings, to be erected for John S. Ames, on the east side of Broadway, 126 feet north of Prince Street. Each has a frontage of 51 feet on Broadway and extends 197 feet in depth to Crosby Street. The estimated cost is $1,850,000.

The liveliest bidding that has been heard for some time in the salesroom was brought forth yesterday when Auctioneer James L. Wells offered in foreclosure proceedings the five-story brick tenement 409 West Fifty-third Street. Five different persons were engaged in the bidding at one time and another, and thirty-seven bids followed each other in a way quite refreshing in comparison with the customary single bid by the plaintiff. The property started at $19,000 and rose to $23,750, at which figure it was knocked down to William P. Rooney.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jennie Moriarty, for $15,988, the three-story brick dwelling 247 West Seventy-fifth Street, 18 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, east side, 126 feet north of Prince Street, for three twelve-story brick stores, 51 by 199.7; John S. Ames of 2,058 Third Avenue, owner; Michael Barnett & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,350,000.

Nos. 157 to 159 Monroe Street, for two six-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, 23.5 by 86.9; I. Poistein of 136 Canal Street, and Louis Cohen of 211½ East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Michael Barnett & Deisler of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

St. George's Crescent, south side, at intersection of Grenada Place, for a one-story frame stable, 14½ by 12; Anna F. Ramsdell, owner; C. F. Ramsdell, architect; cost, $250.

Mott Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 83; Alice M. Mullen of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

No. 977 Third Avenue, to a three-story stone and frame hotel; Thomas A. McIntire of 210 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1½ Charlton Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Frederick Orth of 7 Charlton Street, owner; George Hall of 128 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 240 West Thirty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Louise Campani of 127 West Nineteenth Street, owner; Peter N. Coco of 591 Barton Street, Long Island City, architect; cost, $700.

No. 9 East Ninetieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George L. McAlpin, premises, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 13 to 15 State Street and 2 Pearl Street, to four five-story brick and stone office buildings; Robert A. Chesebrough of 17 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 976 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Albert French, premises, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

No. 965 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Stephen Civiletti, premises, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,193 Franklin Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frank L. Scholler, owner; Louis Falk of 2,769 Third Avenue; architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100.8x200; 96th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; Boulevard, n e corner 96th St, 201.10 ft to 99th St x112.8 x—x86.8; Mary H. Fifield and another to John E. Hubbard.....$1

ANDERSON AV, e s, new line, corner of Anderson Av, old line, runs n 471.9x w 29.3 to the centre of Anderson Av, s s 541.3x e 0.6; to Wilmot Johnson and wife to John Hone.....10

BROADWAY, 1,170, e s, 26.5 ft s of 28th St, 26.5x61.8x24.8x72.1; Charles G. Stevens and brother, trustees, to Caroline H. Johnston.....175,000

BROADWAY, 1,170, e s, 26.5 ft s of 28th St, 25.6x61.8x24.8x72.1; William Jay as trustee to Caroline H. Johnston.....1

BROADWAY, 1,170, e s, 26.5 ft s of 28th St, 26.5x61.8x24.8x72.1; Union Trust Company of New York, as executor, to Caroline H. Johnston.....1

BROOME ST, 147, 20x41.6; Joseph Berkowitz and wife to Henry Roth.....1

CENTRAL AV, east one-third portion of Lot 12, map of the heirs of Elizabeth Pell, City Island; John Nuffer and wife to Herman Brahe.....2,300

HEATH AV, Lots 6 and 7, map of the estate of William McDonald, 50x82.7x50.2 x86.4; Bartholomew McDonald, as executor, to Samuel L. Berrian.....1,420

HEATH AV, Lot 8, map of estate of William McDonald, 25x86.4x25x88.3; Bartholomew McDonald, as executor, to John Cannon.....700

HENRY ST, s, 23x75; James Hutchinson to Ray L. Binger.....10

LOT 34 of amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to E. J. Reilly.....500

LOT 31 of amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John F. Miller.....800

LOT 74 of amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to F. S. Leland.....600

LOT 25 of amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary A. Morrow.....400

LOTS 310 and 311 of amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Henry Dietrich and wife.....1,000

LOTS 138 to 141, revised map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to John Cushin.....1,900

LOTS 131 and 130, revised map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Friedrich Ruths.....1,900

MADISON AV, w s, 61.2 ft s of 78th St, 15.2x74; John H. Henshaw and wife to Harris Rosenthal.....Exchange

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110; Margaret Sanders to Belle M. Lumley.....80,000

MANGIN ST, 61, 25x99.2; Franz Baier to Morris Jacobson.....1

MANGIN ST, 61, 25x99.2; Frank Baier to Morris Jacobson.....1

MONROE ST, 229; Joseph Lane to Lena Greenberger, exchange and.....1

NORTH & of Lot 11, map of heirs of the erty of Elizabeth Pell, 58.3x100; S. Willard Pell and wife to Rose T. Mosher.....1,000

PART OF LOT 155, map of the village of Morrisania, 75x101; William J. Thompson and others to Ann Thompson.....1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 96.7 ft n of 169th St, runs n 25x w 62.1x s w 62.1 to 169th St x e 25x n e 49.5; James W. McTeer and wife to Fanny Phelps.....1,800

STANTON ST, s e corner of Ridge St, 60x 19; Margaret Quenzer to Isaac Sprung..100

STEBBINS AV, w s, 355.4 ft n of 167th St, 30x69.6x89.6x30x65.6x65.4; James H. Judge and wife to John O'Leary.....1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 91.2 ft n of the land of William H. Morris, 20x90; Maria A. Wuytack to James Fitzgerald.....1

107TH AV, s w corner of 158th St; Michael F. Farley to Edward Early.....1

21ST AV, s s; 20th Av, n s, and 2d St, e s, 205x228; Wakefield; Therese D. Browning and another to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr.....3,669

8TH ST, 109, 1st s, 231.5 ft w of 6th Av, 23x93; Janet Rudd, devisee, to Althea S. Rudd.....1

10TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 114; Annie Troman to William H. Whitney.....3,800

43D ST, 118 West, 21.5x100.5; Harriet A. Close to Walter H. Close.....1

52D ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 40x—x86.10; Mary A. Foken to Katharina Weiss.....9,000

64TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x 100; Eliza J. Fountain to Gideon Fountain.....1

71ST ST, n s, 210.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Frank B. Hurd and wife to Zachary T. Sailer and wife.....1

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x 102.2; Henry E. Woodward and wife to James Livingston.....1

76TH ST, 46 East, 20x102.2; Elizabeth Law to Richard W. Buckley.....1

77TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; George F. Purrington and wife to Jacob Crosby.....1

98TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.11; Fanny Horowitz to John Cannon and wife.....1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25 x100.11; William H. Scott to George H. Robinson.....1

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.3x100.11; Andrew J. Thomas to Emma C. Hessemann.....1

106TH ST, 62 West; Emma C. Hessemann to Lucy E. Turner.....1

121ST ST, s e corner of Pleasant Av, 76.4 x81.9x irreg; Harris Rosenthal and wife to John H. Henshaw.....Exchange

128TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 358x—x217x199.10; also Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 128th St, 66x irregular; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to John F. Betz.....339,000

134TH ST, 5 West, 25x99.11; Adolph Balchun and wife to Frederick W. Woltke.....1

140TH ST, 520 to 524 West; James Livingston and wife to H. E. Woodward.....1

148D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; August C. Krabo to Emil Muller.....1

175TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 65; Bartholomew McDonald, as executor, to John Eusner.....5,200

180TH ST, s s, 28.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 104x113.4x28x irreg; Julius B. Lorge to Charles H. Thornton and another.....100

Recorded Leases.

GOLDFARB, Joseph, and another to Charles B. Asch and another; 230 and 232 Monroe St, 2 years.....$5,100

GOVIN, Rafael R., to John Sinnott; 413 and 415 West 37th St, 10 years.....900

HYAMS, Joel, and another to Patrick Flatley; 817 Bleecker St, corner of Grove St, 9 1-12 years.....$1,200, 1,500

KNABE, Diedrich, to Charles Burkelman; 26 and 28 Sullivan St, 21 years.....1,000

INGRAHAM, George L., and others to Herman Sulzer; 23 Av, e s, 126th and 127th Sts, 39 years.....11,000

NICKLAS, William J., to Daniel Lynch; 8th Av, s w corner of 148th St, 5 years.....900

ROONEY, William P., and another to Edward Freund and others; 628 2d Av, 2 years.....1,020

ROTHERMEL, Philippina, to Herman Strahmann and another; 1,585 3d Av, 6 2-12 years.....$4,000, 4,250

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Edward and Isaac, and wives to Herbert B. Turner; 557 East 136th St, 3 years.....$9,000

BELL, Clark, and wife to Kate Bell; e s of Croton Aqueduct, part of Plot 1,010, map of the Jumel property, 2 years.....800

BELL, Clark, and wife to Kate Bell; e s of Croton Aqueduct, part of Plot 1,010, map of the Jumel property, 2 years.....800

BELLUCCI, Antonio, and wife to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s e of St. Lawrence Av, 105.1 ft s of West Farms Road, installments.....2,250

BETZ, John F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 128th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, extends to 129th St; also s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 128th St, extends to Lawrence St, except parts taken for widening and extension of 127th St, 9 years.....325,000

BRAHE, Hermann, and wife to John Nuffer; east one-third part of Lot 12, map of heirs to property of Elizabeth Pell, City Island, 3 years.....1,800

BUCKLAND, Richard W., and wife to Henry Hyman; 42 East 76th St, 1 year.....1,800

BURKELMAN, Charles, to Diedrich Knabe; 26 and 28 Sullivan St, sealed, instalments.....7,000

BURGER, Ray L., to Jane T. Kempton; 85 Henry St, 5 years.....13,000

CAHILL, Catherine D., to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; w s of Webster Av, 1,401, 1 year.....1,000

CAHN, Abraham, to George F. Purrington; s s of 77th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, notes, 3 months.....2,782

CANNING, John, and wife to Michael Canning; e s of 10th Av, 108 ft s of 34th St, 1 year.....5,000

CANNON, James D., and wife to Frederick D. Storey; s s of Monroe Av, 300 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years.....2,000

CANNON, Isabella M., to Mary P. Cooper; n s of 85th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....6,500

DAHNKE, Henry, executor of William Dahnke, and individually, to Frank Van Pelt; s e corner of Brook Av and 165th St, secures contract.....600

BUSNER, John, to Bartholomew McDonald, executor of William McDonald; s s of 175th St, 25 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..1,500

EUSNER, John, to Bartholomew McDonald, executor of William McDonald; s s of 175th St, 50 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..1,500

FELT, Emily L., wife and husband to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 120th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 3 months.....3,000

FISHER, George A., and wife to Jacob Lawson; s s of West End Av, 75.6 ft n of 93d St, 1 year.....27,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to Amanda Heyman; 116th St, n w corner of 8th Av, 5 years.....25,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., and wife to Adam Weber; n s of 116th St, 90 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years.....17,000

FREEMAN, Harry, and wife to Thomas Sheridan, as guardian, &c., of Bernard Schaaf and others; 354 East 50th St, 5 years.....10,000

FREEMAN, Bernard F., and wife to Mary Zinser; 354 East 50th St, 1 year.....1,000

GARLAND, Bernard F., and wife to Harriot B. Wight; Lots 46 and 47, map of Section A, South Vernon Park, (Cranford property,) 5 years.....3,500

HECK, Wilhelmina, and husband to John E. Blatz; s s of 1st St, 125 ft w of Locust Av, demand.....1,200

HEESEMANN, Emma, and husband to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees of Peter Moller; 62 West 106th St, 3 years.....20,000

HEIDERMAN, Julius, and wife to August Freutel; w s of Robbins Av, 200 ft n of Westchester Railroad Av, 2 years.....3,000

HEIDERMAN, Julius, and wife to August Freutel; s e corner of 3d Av and 157th St, proposed, 2 years.....6,500

HERER, Rosamond, and husband to Sam Stern; w s of 4th St, 49.2 ft n of West 10th St; w s of 4th St, 70 ft n of West 10th St, and w s of 4th St, 29.7 ft n of West 10th St, 1 year.....80,000

JOHNSON, Emma, to Emma E. Cattus, as guardian, &c.; 29 Bradhurst Av, 3 years.....6,500

LANDENBERGER, Maria M., and husband to George Erff; e s of Union Av, w ½ of Lot 53, map of the property of Gouverneur Morris, 23d Ward, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....10,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Rudolph J. Muller; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 4 months.....800

McCARTHY, Frederick, to Mabel O. Lawrence; n s of 162d St, 220.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years.....4,000

MOSHER, Rose T., to Dr. William G. Eynon; w s of Main St, 50 ft n of Centre Av, City Island, 3 years.....500

O'LEARY, John, to James H. Judge; w s of Stebbins Av, 355.3 ft n of 167th St, 5 years.....1,200

PAYNE, Walter K., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 135th St, 100 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year.....13,500

QUINN, George D., and wife to Frederick D. Storey; s s of Monroe Av, 300 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years.....2,000

STEINTHAL, Martin, and wife to Regine Bunzl; 49 East 106th St, 5 years.....14,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Anthony Wallach; n s of Broadway, 263 ft w of Terrace View Av, 1 year.....10,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Margaret Quenzer; s s corner of Stanton and Ridge Sts, 6 years.....17,000

STEERS, Catherine E., to Traitel Brothers & Co.; w s of Central Park West, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 5 year.....2,762

STRUCK, Mary (formerly Schuetze) to Paul Mayer; s s of 128th St, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....500

THE HARLEM YOUNG WOMEN'S Christian Association to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York City; s s of 124th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.....60,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and Edward A., to William Hodgson and Henry C. Peters; s s of 180th St, 28.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years.....3,800

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Julius Lorge; s s of 180th St, 28.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year.....1,000

TURNER, Lucy E., to Emma C. Heesemann.; 62 West 106th St, 1 year.....1,000

WALZ, Michael, and wife to Ellie R. Lilienthal; s e corner of 8th Av and 40th St, 3 years.....42,000

WEISS, Katharina, to George Ehret; n s of 52d St, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year.....7,500

WHITE, William and Annie Troman; n s of 10th St, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.....1,575

WOITKE, Frederick W., to Adolph Balschun; n s of 134th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.....1,000

WUYTACK, Maria A., to James B. Fitzgerald; w s of Webster Av, 111.1 ft n of the land of William H. Morris, &c., 1 year.....6,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; s e s of Broadway, 20 ft s w of Hyatt St, 3 years.....10,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; s corner of Broadway and Hyatt St, 3 years.....13,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel, as trustee, &c.; s e s of Broadway, 40 ft s w of Hyatt St, 3 years.....10,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Isaac M. Dyckman, as trustee; s e s Broadway, 80 ft s w of Hyatt St, 3 years.....10,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Julia A. Lockwood; s e s Broadway, 60 ft s w of Hyatt St, 3 years.....10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONRAD, Dina, to Henry Ackerman, executor, &c., of Maria E. Ackerman.....$2,000

CHRISTMAN, George B., and Christian Woessner, to Bernhard Ginsburg.....750

CORMACK, John A., to Richard Delafield.....Nominal

HASSEY, Emma, to Louis Fischer.....3,500

HEESEMANN, Emma C., to Solomon Scheuer.....1,000

LAUSON, Jacob, to James M. Wentz..Nominal

LORGE, James B., to Max Stern.....1,000

REISS, Marx, executor, &c., of Nancy Reiss, to Gilbert N. and Margaret Knight.....2,000

SHERMAN, George W., to Julia Hill.....300

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, as trustee, to Caroline M. Lockwood.....1

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to John Bigelow and others, executors, &c, of Samuel J. Tilden..40,000

VAN PELT, Frank, to Benjamin S. Demarest.....Nominal

WEIL, Lena, to Louis B. Davis.....3,000

WHITLOCK, Frances R., to Leonidas P. Williams, as trustee, &c.....5,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 51; William M. Kingsland against Hyman Gross and others, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney F. De F. Foster.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 75th St, 153.2x100; American Radiator Company against Michael Brennan and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.) Attorney, J. C. Palmer.

JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 606, map of Section C of the Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; James I. Corsa against John E. Vill and others, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 606, map of Section C of the Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; James I. Corsa against John E. Vill and others, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

40TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; James McClenahan and another, executors, &c., against Patrick White and others, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, W. G. McCrea.

60TH ST, 43 East; West St, e s, 62.6 ft s of Charlton St, 41.8x147.6x irregular; Broadway, 525; Spring Street, 64, all one-eighth part; Mercer St, 96 and 98, and Spring St, 96 to 104, one-sixteenth part; also one-eighth part of other out-of-town property; Laura Verity and another against Clarence S. Sternberger, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; American Radiator Company against Alexander Moore, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.) Attorney, J. C. Palmer.

131ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas C. Higgins against Gerald Fitzgerald, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, J. Webber.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,179; George E. Hatfield against Elizabeth Grafton, owner; National Cash Register Company, debtor; T. F. Mullen, contractor.....$135

HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft of Tremont Av, 62x100; James Light against James Pringel, owner; Edward Anderson, contractor.....47

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:30, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

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WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM., 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

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NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM., 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

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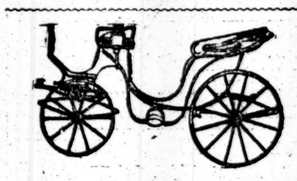

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For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. No commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and MOSAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

HAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXBACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier, ...9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM | Columbia, Sept. 2, 7 AM
HAMBURG DIRECT. Thuringia, Jy. 24, noon | Saale, Aug. 14, 3 PM
Patria, July 24, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.) Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Berlin, July 21, noon | Friesland, Aug. 4, noon
Noordland, July 28, noon | Kensington, Aug. 11, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., July 17, 10 AM. LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seats during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY. From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 17, noon | Ethiopia, July 31, noon
Circassia, July 24, noon | Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon

5 Bowling Green, New York.

City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50. Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35. Steerage Passage, $21.50.
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, July 21, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11,

THE CAMPAIGN FOR TRADE

Scope of the New York Merchants' Association Is to be Much Extended.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Replies to Merchant Rice of St. Louis —New York Will Work for Trade and General Prosperity — Views of Members.

William F. King takes issue with the statement made by Jonathan Rice of the St. Louis dry goods jobbing firm of Rice, Stix & Co. The assertion that New York dry goods jobbers do not carry as well-assorted stocks as St. Louis and Chicago firms is questioned particularly by Mr. King.

"I admire Mr. Rice very much," said he to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "He is a merchant of wonderful business ability and experience, and stands deservedly high. I differ with him, however, in regard to New York dry goods stocks being inferior to those in St. Louis and Chicago. New York's total imports in 1896 aggregated $500,000,000, while Boston's imports were only $70,000,000; Philadelphia's, $43,840,000; San Francisco's, $41,400,000; Chicago's $15,546,000, and Baltimore's, $13,476,000.

"To correct any misconception as to the purpose of the Merchants' Association of New York, I wish to say that it was not organized in the interest of any particular jobbing houses or any specific line of trade. It is formed in the interests of every line of industry in the City of New York; it is for the protection of New York's trade and commerce. When you realize that every manufacturer in the United States of any account has an office in New York; when you realize that every novelty made in the known world seeks New York as its first market; when you realize that the moment a manufacturer or importer receives a sample of anything he submits it at once to every jobbing house in New York; when you realize that every large mercantile house of any importance throughout the United States, whether dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or any other line, retail or wholesale, has a representative in this market, you will understand that volumes have been spoken for New York's claim to be the greatest market on this continent, if not in the world.

Not Attacking Other Cities.

"It should be understood that this association is not disposed to belittle any of New York's sister cities. Its purpose is patriotic as well as commercial. Our representative merchants, who have been in businesshere for years, have taken into their firms young men in every line of business who are aggressive. They love their city, they have pride in its prosperity, and their purpose to maintain its supremacy. Through the Merchants' Association they purpose to awaken the merchants in every town and village in the United States to the importance of frequent visits to market, whether that market be New York or some other trade centre.

"The movement of the Merchants' Association is broad enough, however, to assist every city. If we can instill into the minds of the merchants of the smaller towns and villages the idea of going often to market and maintaining their own trade, and thus building up their own towns and villages, we are doing a good work for the whole country, not for New York alone.

"Of course, we want every merchant to come to New York, and we purpose to place before the country at large in every honorable manner the advantages of New York as the great market of the world, showing the merchants what can be learned at its enormous retail stores, which have every known improvement in the way of doing business, and that, after a visit here, they will return to their homes prepared to inculcate new ideas among their employes concerning a proper method of conducting their stores.

"It is true that New York is situated on the seacoast, and should look for a foreign market, but until our Government sends abroad representatives who understand the trade and commerce of the country, with instructions to see what can be done to foster the industries of America in foreign countries, we must depend largely upon our own country.

To Work in a Broad Field.

"It is the purpose of the Merchants' Association to do a great deal besides bringing out-of-town merchants to New York. We are now negotiating with an experienced railroad man to take charge of the freight department in the association. His business will be to keep in touch with the out-of-town members of the association upon the question of the delivery of merchandise. Where we find slow delivery we shall call the attention of the railroads to the fact, and shall endeavor to have something done to remedy the matter. In regard to this question, though, I desire to say that the freight departments of the railways are becoming nearly perfect in their work.

"They are making rapid time to all sections of our country, especially the trunk lines. The smaller connecting roads are in some cases delinquent, but they can be made to do better by having their defects shown to them. The great trunk lines are setting them an example which must be followed by the smaller roads if they wish to retain their business."

"Will anything be done in regard to the express business?"

"Yes. We expect to take this matter up, and I have already had a talk with the President of one of the companies, and as soon as we finish thoroughly saturating the country with the importance of buying goods in this market we purpose co-operating with the express companies in an effort to lessen charges.

"In the near future we contemplate thorough investigations into the question of port charges and discriminations against shipping interests. We purpose to engage an experienced man in this line of work, have him visit every port on the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts, also the large shipping ports of Europe, and report the result of his investigations to the association. Where discriminations are found they will be referred to the proper officials, and steps will be at once taken to remedy them. We purpose to make this port as attractive as any port in the world."

A National Bankruptcy Law.

In reply to a question concerning the relations between the association and reformatory legislation, Mr. King said:

"We purpose taking up the question of a National bankruptcy law, which is a subject of vast and far-reaching importance. On the 17th day of July this association will be one month old. It has a membership list of almost 7,000 merchants in forty-three States, the smallest number from any one State being five, and the largest being New York State, with 1,100. With a knowledge of this fact, there can be no doubt of the association's influence throughout the country.

"With this influence brought to bear upon our Congressmen and Senators from the several States, great work can be done toward the passage of a suitable law. Upon this subject every honest merchant will put his shoulder to the wheel and help us in this work. The honest merchant needs protection, the dishonest merchant needs to be abolished. There is never a failure among the merchants which is honest that does not meet with the ready assistance and encouragement of other merchants. New York has been always liberal, but those merchants given to the habit of dishonest failures we intend to drive out of the trade.

"Of course, this work will require a vast amount of money and much time, but the Merchants' Association has behind it the most powerful and most potent force in the world, viz.: the press. With the aid of the newspaper press we hope to be able to accomplish all of our objects."

Western Roads Not Obliging.

A letter was received at the headquarters of the association yesterday morning from B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, with headquarters in Chicago, inclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by that association on the subject of the application of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers at Chicago for a reduced rate to that city. This resolution was adopted on the very same day that the Western Passenger Association declined to grant the application of the Merchants' Association of New York for a reduced rate from points in the jurisdiction of the Western Passenger Association direct through to New York in connection with the reduced rate which had been made by the Joint Traffic Association, controlling the roads east of Chicago and St. Louis, and working in harmony with the Trunk Line Association.

This resolution provides that from points in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, those parts of the States of Illinois and Missouri within the jurisdiction of the Western Passenger Association, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory to Chicago, the merchants receive the same reduced rate which the Joint Traffic Association had granted from Chicago to New York. The dates on which these reduced rates are to be available to Chicago are Aug. 7 and 8 and Sept. 4 and 5, or such other two consecutive dates in each of the months of August and September as the Merchants' Association of Chicago may select in order to fit in with their meetings, these rates being available for return to starting points within an extended period of time.

In reply to Mr. Caldwell's letter the following telegram was sent by President King: "Will your association put on sale tickets in your territory for the days already granted to Chicago, good to New York, with the privilege of stopping over in Chicago, good for thirty days to return from the date of sale? We are asking nothing but justice. The merchants of New York are large holders of the securities of the roads in your association, and feel that New York is entitled to every courtesy extended to other cities. They were largely influential in the signing of the Anti-Scalpers' bill in this State for the protection of the railroads, which of itself indicates their friendly feeling toward the roads."

James E. Nichols's Views.

James E. Nichols, head of the wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., said yesterday: "The Merchants' Association of New York, organized for the purpose of promoting and fostering trade and commerce of this city, is composed of representative business men from all branches of trade, and is engaged in a most commendable mission, the scope and benefits of which can hardly be over-estimated. It is a work which not only appeals at once to the pride and patriotism of every merchant or citizen of this great metropolis, but has aroused the keenest interest and enthusiasm among the greatest army of interior buyers throughout the country, who readily appreciate the advantages of visiting this market for supplies.

"The association is proceeding on broad and liberal lines under the able management of our most prominent, active, and aggressive merchants. Its aims and purposes invite co-operation alike from business men and public-spirited citizens, and cannot fail to bring directly and indirectly substantial returns to merchants, hotels, theatres, and every branch of trade. The results already accomplished in securing from the Joint Traffic Association excursion rates for buyers and non-resident members to visit this market the coming Fall, together with the vast preparations of our great mercantile houses to offer their enormous new and varied stock the coming month at attractive prices will certainly form a powerful magnet to draw live, up-to-date merchants to New York City."

W. H. Welsh, who is connected with the dry goods house of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., has just returned from a business trip through parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. He said yesterday: "The country merchants in the districts which I have visited are very much gratified that New York has perfected an organization which has been able to procure cheaper transportation, and which he thinks will bring merchants to New York who have not visited that city heretofore. The merchants of the West also appreciate the quicker time in freights that the merchants of New York have been able to procure for them. They are also hoping that the association will take up the matter of express rates, which seem excessive to the Western merchants.

"They hope, further, that the good work will not stop, and that the association will keep up until they get one fare for the round trip. Western merchants realize that New York is the market of the country, and all, both large and small buyers, are anxious to come to the metropolis not only to make purchases, but to get new ideas and new business methods, as they believe one trip to New York is worth several trips to any other city. From my observations, I believe the work of the Merchants' Association will result in benefits to New York and the country at large."

New Resident Members.

The following additional resident members have been enrolled: Ballin & Bernheimer, neckwear, 515 Broadway; Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, dry goods, Sixth Avenue; Otto Seyd, importer, 60 Mercer Street; Boessneck, Broesel & Co., importers, 460 Broome Street; B. Bernhard & Son, importers, 372 Broadway; A. Friedlander & Co., cloak manufacturers, 1-5 Bond Street; M. Sampter, Sons & Co., wholesale clothiers, 11 East Fourth Street; S. Rothschild & Brother, cloaks, 44 Broadway; George N. Bliss & Co., cloaks, 16 West Third Street; L. Rosenfeld & Co., cloaks, 37 East Twelfth Street; George P. Ide & Co., manufacturing shirts, collars, and cuffs, 733 Broadway; James McCreery & Co., dry goods, 801 Broadway; William Openhym & Sons, importers of silks, &c., 42 Greene Street; James McCurrach & Brother, 569 Broadway; David S. Brown, soapmaker and perfumer, Fifty-first Street and North River; Charles B. Morris, Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Wood & Selick, bakers' and confectioners' supplies, 36 Hudson Street; Edward D. Degan & Co., wholesale grocers, 103 Murray Street; Shadbolt Manufacturing Company, truck and wagon builders, 68 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn; Michigan Condensed Milk Company, condensed milk, 15 Hudson Street; Hornthal, Benjamin & Riem, wholesale clothing, 670 Broadway; Weld, Colburn & Wilckens, men's furnishing goods, 806 Broadway; J. W. Otis & Co., produce commission, West Washington Market; Henry Maillard, chocolate and cocoa, 118 West Twenty-fifth Street; Wolff & Reessing, American sardines, 44 Hudson Street; Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, counselors, 27 Pine Street; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, auctioneers and commission, 64 White Street; Field, Chapman & Fenner, auctioneers, 80 Leonard Street.

The co-operation of the Merchants' Association has been solicited by the Produce Exchange committee in the movement for a modification of the existing differential rates enforced by the railroads in the Joint Traffic Association against this port. Inasmuch as the New York merchants claim that interior merchants can purchase their supplies in New York better and cheaper than elsewhere, the Produce Exchange people point out that the question of equitable freight rates naturally becomes an important consideration. The President of the Merchants' Association, in replying officially to the Produce Exchange committee intimates that the matter of freight rate differentials will be taken up as soon as the standing committees are appointed.

INSPECTION OF DOCKS.

Commissioner O'Brien Takes a Party of Merchants Up the North River.

President Edward C. O'Brien of the Dock Department took out a large party of members of the Merchants' Association yesterday afternoon on a tour of inspection of the water front of the North River. The steamer left Pier A, Battery Place, at 2 o'clock, and the party included William F. King, Daniel W. Wilson, John C. Juhring, E. L. Muerlield, James E. Nichols, Max Ernst, D. J. Osgood, E. B. Patch, J. P. Caddagan, H. H. Hockway, G. Blumenthal, and representatives of the following firms: Nathaniel Fisher & Co., H. A. Rosenfeld & Co., R. & G. Corset Company, New Idea Pattern Company, James S. Barron & Co., Morse & Rogers, Tefft, Weller & Co., Williams & Rickerson, Rogers, Peet, & Co., the Castle Braid Company, Zaiss, Wersba & Co., August F. Muehler, A. A. Vantine & Co., Cluett, Coon & Co., Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., New York Condensed Milk Company, John Pullman & Co., F. Booss & Brother, Nazareth Manufacturing Company, the Warner Brothers Company, Isaac H. Blanchard & Co., Adams & Howe, and Rosenstein Brothers.

As the boat steamed up the North River President O'Brien of the Dock Board explained to the merchants some of the points of the plan submitted to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for the extension and improvement of several of the piers. He said that inasmuch as improved shipping and docking facilities would help trade and commerce, he felt that the merchants of New York ought to take an interest in the contemplated improvements and advocate them.

President King and his associates of the Merchants' Association manifested much interest in the subject and promised to bring the matter formally before the association.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Ships at the Navy Yard Preparing for the Summer Manoeuvres.

The ships of the North Atlantic squadron now at the navy yard are preparing for the Summer manoeuvres, and will rendezvous at Newport under command of Admiral Sicard about Aug. 1. It is expected that the Indiana will join the fleet early in the month, and go into dry dock after the cruise is finished, instead of waiting at the yard.

The schedule of sailings as at present arranged is as follows: Indiana, July 26; Puritan, Aug. 15; Terror, Aug. 16; Detroit, Aug. 21; Essex, July 29; Helena, July 20; New York and Texas, July 24; Annapolis, July 20.

The Helena, which recently went into commission, will go to Washington Tuesday to receive the silver service purchased for her by the Montana delegation in Congress.

Bronchitis unchecked almost invariably terminates in consumption; but bronchitis is curable with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

SHEEHAN IS SEEKING REST

He Was Not at His Office Yesterday to Answer Questions About the "Interview."

WHY DURLACHER PUBLISHED IT

Its Genuineness Denied and Affirmed —Tammany Trying to Raise Campaign Funds from South and West on Ground of National Issues.

John C. Sheehan was not in his office yesterday, and he will not be in this city again until Monday. It has been his custom lately to spend a few hours daily at his desk, looking after business and politics, and resting the major portion of the day at Hollywood Cottage. Yesterday he sent word that he would not be in his office at all during the day, and would be absent from the city until Monday morning.

A number of Tammany politicians called at Mr. Sheehan's office early in the day, and were surprised to learn that he had left the city. Several others, who are interested in the municipal campaign, called to get a confirmation or denial of the "interview" given out Thursday by J. F. Durlacher of the Progressive Democratic League. Mr. Sheehan has already denied the authenticity of the Durlacher interview. Before it was published he said emphatically that there had been no such conference between Durlacher and himself as the former claimed, and that if Durlacher had tried to catchize him with a lot of typewritten questions the catechizer "would have left the office with very sore feelings."

This denial by Mr. Sheehan, and the dinner given by William C. Whitney at the Metropolitan Club, at which William F. Sheehan was a guest, led Mr. Durlacher to give out the interview. He said yesterday that it was genuine, and accurate in every word. It had been thoughtfully planned some time before he saw Mr. Sheehan, he said, and the questions were typewritten. The answers were not taken down stenographically, but he and his friend Mr. Campbell, who accompanied him and took part in the inquisition, carefully put the answers into writing immediately after the interview. Under these circumstances, Mr. Durlacher says, the interview cannot be successfully denied.

Some of Mr. Durlacher's fellow-members of the Progressive Democratic League seem to doubt the genuineness of the interview. A. A. Miller, a prominent leader in the league, said yesterday that he does not attach any importance to the Durlacher interview.

"I believe," he said, "that John C. Sheehan is earnestly and sincerely for silver. I believe he is a much better silver man than Durlacher, who seems to be impressed with the idea that he has dug a hole for Mr. Sheehan and that he can put him in it. Durlacher has said a whole lot of things, but I do not think he has any authority for saying them."

Within the last few days a great number of circulars have been sent to the South and West by direction of John C. Sheehan and other Tammany leaders. The object of the circular is to raise funds for the coming local campaign, and the reason given for outside support is that the campaign will be made on National issues, and will be far-reaching in its effect on the Democratic Party.

Attention is directed to certain "influences which sent the tongue-tied delegation from New York to Chicago last July, and afterward tried to have the Democratic platform and ticket repudiated." These "influences," are charged with "industriously endeavoring to capture the coming City Convention."

The circular also says:

"The result of the coming election here will have a vast influence on the fortunes of the Democratic Party in the Nation and upon the welfare specially of the people. We are concerned that the candidates nominated by the regular Democracy shall not be enemies of our principles, placed in positions to injure the future success and welfare of our party. We think the regular Democratic organization would better hold fast to the loyal voters who stood by the party in 1896."

The Progressive Democratic League is having some trouble, A. A. Miller says, over its use of the word "allies" in a resolution adopted at its last meeting. According to this resolution, the league declared that it would become the allies of the Democrats if they adopted a Democratic platform. A meeting of the league will be held to-morrow afternoon at Flannery's Hall, corner of Hudson and Leroy Streets, and the word "allies," which has been strongly objected to by some members, will be stricken out and the resolution revamped.

FAINT HEARTED BANK ROBBER.

A Man Enters Harlem Savings Bank and Demands Money on the "Double Quick."

Cashier L. Homer Hart of the Harlem Savings Bank, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, had an encounter yesterday with a would-be robber who did not have the grit to work his game successfully. A few minutes before noon a well-dressed man, about thirty years of age, entered the bank and walked to the cashier's window. In a quiet and business-like manner he placed a card in front of Mr. Hart, and said: "Can you read that?"

The cashier picked it up and read: "Deposit 1892. Harlem Savings Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, $5,000. Morris Purcell, 307 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street."

"What does it mean?" asked the cashier.

"Purcell means pistol," answered the stranger, "and I want that money double quick."

The cashier expected to have the cold nose of a pistol stuck in his face, and began to remember some of the dreadful fates of other cashiers who had been in the same fix, but he decided not to give up the money. At the critical moment another person entered the bank, and "Pistol" Purcell hastened out. Just as Mr. Hart was beginning to breathe easily once more, the stranger came hustling back to the window as if he intended to deposit a large amount.

"Gimme that card!" he demanded.

The cashier, seeing that the robber was cowardly, said: "No card for you, but the police will do," and jumped from his seat to catch the intruder. The would-be bank robber ran like a deer and escaped.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Committee held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday to appoint an architect who should arrange the groundwork, scale, and coloring for the architects who are to compete for the designs for the new monument. Bruce Price was selected, and his compensation will be $200. The committee at the last meeting selected six architects to send in designs, and at yesterday's meeting Acting Mayor Jeroloman was permitted to add the name of Albert R. Davis to the number. A protest was received from a number of naval officers against putting the monument at any other place than Riverside Drive, on the ground that it could not be seen from the water during naval parades.

Park Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of Park Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday, Commissioners McMillan, Ely, and Stiles being present. Bids were opened for the regulating and grading of the road above the Harlem River. Commissioner Stiles proposed a plan for the alteration of the Warner Fountain in Union Square. This was referred to the Engineer of Construction, who was requested to furnish an estimate of the cost of the proposed change. The contract for the improvement of a portion of St. Mary's Park was awarded to Edward A. McQuade, and a contract for the painting of the Macomb's Dam Bridge to William Flannigan & Co.

Kings County Grand Jury.

The Kings County Grand Jury was discharged yesterday by Judge Hurd. The calendar is clear to date. In its presentment the jury commended the management of the penitentiary and its condition, with the exception of the women's section. It recommended that that portion of the prison be condemned, and suggested that a fireproof building be erected in its place.

RUMOR OF ALLIANCE FALSE

Spain and Japan Not to Unite Against This Country, Their Representatives Say.

THE IDEA PRONOUNCED ABSURD

The Spanish Consul General on Our Relations with His Country—Consul Uchida Says Japan Only Wants Her Treaty Rights.

High Spanish authority in this city, Señor Arturo Baldasano, the Consul General of the Peninsular Kingdom, and high Japanese authority, Consul Uchida, representing here the majesty of the Mikado, agree that no credence should be given to the report from Europe that an alliance against the United States has been formed by their respective Governments. Señor Baldasano, however, does not regard the relations between the United States and his country as other than strained, while Mr. Uchida thinks that matters can be softened with the Empire of Japan by a graceful acquiescence on the part of the new rulers of Hawaii in the claims which his Government makes for a continuance of such Japanese rights and privileges as at present exist.

Both of these distinguished representatives expressed themselves with candor to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who called upon them yesterday, and, while they were inclined to dismiss the alliance rumor by briefly discrediting it, they spoke with as much freedom on other topics as might be expected from any one occupying a position of such delicacy. They did not fail to intimate that THE TIMES had won their confidence by its fair treatment of all parties to the existing controversies.

When Señor Baldasano was asked by the reporter to give his opinion on the alleged alliance, he assumed an appearance of incredulity, as he said: "There is no truth whatever in any such report. It is just like the statements which the filibusterers make."

Our Relations with Spain.

"Do you think, then, that the relations between Spain and this country are improving?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot say that they have improved. They are no worse than they were. They are in statu quo.

"Of course," he added, "I cannot say anything as to what may be transpiring. That is the province of Señor de Lome in Washington. But the filibusterers will exaggerate everything, and newspapers will be found wrongfully to construe the slightest rumors."

Here the Consul General explained that THE TIMES had always acted with fairness and impartiality. He continued:

"The filibusterers know they are defeated, and that Spain is dominant in Cuba. They must get up some new excitement. We know they have many friends in this country. When the American struggle for independence was going on Spain helped the Colonists. I think we are being treated in an ungrateful manner."

"It is most ungrateful," repeated Señor Baldasano, with a shake of the head, which showed how sincerely he made the remark.

A Nonsensical London Opinion.

When reminded that Japan was accused recently of having designs upon the Philippines, Señor Baldasano said that idea never prevailed in Spain. He characterized the opinion of the London newspaper which said that Japan could easily ravage the Pacific Coast while Spain attended to the Atlantic seaboard as nonsense. He looked surprised when asked about the prospects of the Cuban insurgents, and said the accounts published of their being in the vicinity of Havana were utterly untrue. He handed the reporter a copy of the new Constitutional laws for Cuba, and the interview ended with the Consul General saying a most cordial "good day."

At the Japanese Consulate, Mr. Uchida saw the reporter. Mr. Uchida's demeanor vividly reminded one of the polished manners of the people of Japan, and of how anxious they are to give Americans a good impression of them. It was quite evident that he regarded any trouble between his country and the United States as a serious matter, but he showed himself to be a loyal believer in the wisdom of Japan's rulers.

Japan Has No Thought of War.

"We are anxious to maintain friendly relations with this country," he said, "and the papers at home are surprised to hear of the rumors that are current. You may contradict all this talk about an alliance with Spain. We have no thought of war."

"What rights have the Japanese in Hawaii which they fear to lose in case the United States take sovereignty of the islands?" he was asked.

"If they have vested rights—rights of residence and property. If the United States respect our vested rights we would have no objection to annexation."

"Are you afraid that this Government would not treat you as fairly as did the Hawaiian Republic?"

"We know that we have certain rights now," he replied, "and if they are continued the diplomatic objection will pass away."

"Do you not think that the Japanese Government is desirous of assuming authority in what goes on in regard to the islands of the Pacific, and that it wishes to assert itself as arbiter of their destinies?"

"Oh, no; we do not mean to annex the islands."

Want Only Treaty Rights.

"Does not the Japanese Government want to be consulted as an important party to the creation of a balance of power in the Pacific, even where it does not claim treaty rights?"

"No. We are simply trying to keep what we have now under our treaty with Hawaii."

Mr. Uchida admitted that the Japanese in Hawaii were mostly laborers and ignorant. He said they all went there to make money and return to Japan. Unless they knew English they could not vote. He said there was one Japanese policeman in Honolulu, and he was the only one who knew English. He said, as the reporter rose to go, "You can contradict that statement about the alliance. It is ridiculous."

GRACE STEVENSON HERE?

Theory Advanced that the Missing Heiress Is in Bellevue Insane Ward.

A young woman walked into Bellevue Hospital Thursday night, and was put into the insane pavilion, and yesterday the theory was advanced that she might be the missing Grace Stevenson, daughter of the millionaire real estate owner James Stevenson of Boston.

On entering the hospital she gave her name as Edith L. Hooper, and her address as the Grand Union Hotel. She acted so queerly that she was at once sent to the insane pavilion. She said she was twenty-three years old, and had a sister, Mrs. L. F. Kell of Farmingdale, L. I. In response to inquiries at the hotel it was said that the young woman came there on July 7 and registered as Edith L. Hooper. She was well dressed, but did not seem to be highly educated, as Grace Stevenson is said to be. The clerk did not remember who paid her expenses at the hotel.

At the hospital hardly anything about the young woman could be elicited. Dr. Robinson, who is in charge of the insane ward, said that he was not at liberty to give any information about her. When asked whether the patient had a scar on her left cheek, as it is said Miss Stevenson has, he said the record of the case did not mention any such scar, and it would have been set down in the record if the patient were so marked. Notice was sent to her friends at Farmingdale.

Budget for Hudson County, N. J.

The Hudson County Freeholders held a special meeting at Jersey City on Thursday night to make up the list of appropriations for 1897-8. The budget, as completed, calls for $917,240.63, as against $806,905, for the current year. The amount named includes $218,796 for payment of interest on county bonds for all purposes, and $44,044 for the reduction of the bonded debt.

The principal items of current expenses are $125,000 for the maintenance of the courts, $55,000 for public grounds and buildings, $233,500 for penitentiary, almshouse, lunatic asylum, and hospital at Snake Hill; $62,000 for public roads, $48,000 for electric lights, and $30,100 for regular and special elections.

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LEGAL NOTES.

TRUST FOR A SON, HIS WIFE, AND FAMILY.—Mrs. Ethelinda V. Allen, daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, by her will granted to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certain property in trust to pay the income semi-annually for the support and maintenance of her son, Harry Allen, and of his wife and their children during the life of the wife, the money to be paid to the wife upon her separate receipt, and upon the wife's death, in case her husband survived her, to make similar payments for the support of her son and his family, and of his children during his life. Upon the son's death the trustee was directed to pay over the principal to the lawful issue of the son. The will further provided that if the son's wife survived him and remarried, her interest should cease, and that the principal should be paid to the lawful issue of the son. Both the son and his wife were forbidden to anticipate or assign or incumber any of the interest or income, and they were authorized by joint request to require the trustee to convert the existing securities into money and reinvest them, and the husband alone was empowered to make this request if he survived his wife. After the birth of children, two of whom had married, the son's wife, Annie Odell Allen, began an action for an absolute divorce, in which the referee found in her favor, and that she was entitled to receive and apply the income of the trust to the maintenance and support of herself and of her children. In an action brought by the son to determine his interest in the trust fund, the Second Appellate Division, reversing the judgment given below for the defendants, holds, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, that the trust did not contemplate the existence of the family relation as a condition of the son's participation in its benefits, but that the son's right to support and maintenance would continue independent of the existence of that relation; that as the action for divorce did not embrace within its issues any question relating, either directly or remotely to the rights of the plaintiff in the trust fund, no power was conferred to adjudicate upon that question; that the provision relative to the trust fund contained in the judgment could not be regarded as an award of alimony, as the judgment did not purport to award alimony, and for the further reason that the court had no power to compel, as a payment of alimony, a transfer of property from a husband to a wife, or to effect such a transfer by its decree.

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"VISITOR" TO A FAMILY USING A TRIP TICKET.—Angeline Odell, who had been traveling on a train of the New York Central Railroad Company, sought to alight at a station called Ludlow. While alighting the train moved, she was thrown down, and her thigh was broken. In the trial of her action against the company for damages for the injuries she received she was non-suited on the ground that she was not properly a passenger on the train and that the company did not owe her the duties due a passenger. The "fifty-trip family ticket" issued by the company, upon which she was riding, provided that each unidentified coupon of this ticket will entitle A. R. Heath, a member of his or her immediate family, or a visitor thereto, or a servant therein, to one continuous passage in either direction between New York and Tarrytown"; and also that "it will be forfeited if presented for transportation of persons other than those indicated on its face." The plaintiff was not a member of the family of Heath, nor employed as a servant therein, but was a neighbor, having social intercourse with that family and in the habit of visiting it. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below, holding, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that the plaintiff was not a "visitor" to the Heath family within the meaning of that term as used in the ticket; that the term was not used in the ticket in its broad, though accurate, meaning, of one who goes to see another from time to time in the relation of social intercourse, but was to be confined to persons visiting the family at the time, and becoming temporary members of the family as "guests"; that if, however, the plaintiff in the use of the ticket acted in good faith and in the honest belief that she was entitled to ride upon it the company issuing it would be liable for an injury occasioned to her by its negligence; and that the question of good faith should be decided by the jury.

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MEASURE OF DAMAGES WHERE PART OF A PLOT IS TAKEN.—The Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge instituted proceedings to take title to a small triangle at the corner of property owned by Patrick Cassidy and others, containing about forty-five square feet. A short time before these proceedings were initiated, the owners were proceeding to erect a building on their land. The Supreme Court, in Kings County, set aside the report of the Commissioners of Appraisal on the ground that it showed on its face that the Commissioners had adopted an erroneous theory of estimating the compensation for this property. The order has now been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, holding that where part of a plot of land is taken under the right of eminent domain, the measure of damages is ordinarily the difference between the value of the whole premises before the taking and the value of the part which remains after taking. Where, however, the owners have constructed a building covering the entire plot, as far as the first tier of beams, and upon receiving notice that condemnation proceedings were about to be commenced, changed the plan of the building so as not to include the portion of the plot sought to be taken, they are entitled, in addition to the ordinary damages, to recover the value of a foundation wall left upon the portion of the plot taken, and also to the actual cost and expenditure incurred by them in changing the plan of their structure.

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RAILROAD PASSENGER STANDING IN THE AISLE.—May Isabel Miles, a girl of twenty, was traveling in the charge of her parents from Chicago to Jersey City over the Erie Railroad. As the train upon which she was a passenger was approaching Salamanca notice was given that the car on which these parties were riding would be taken out at that station, and all passengers traveling beyond that point were requested to move into another car. Miss Miles and her mother then passed into another car, where she procured a seat next to the aisle, that part of the seat nearest the window being occupied by another lady. As the train came into the station this lady, who was quite a large person, arose to leave the car, and Miss Miles stepped into the aisle to allow her to pass out, when there came a sudden and violent jerk of the car, which produced a fracture of her leg, which was in contact with the seat from which she had arisen. The Second Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial dismissing Miss Miles's action against King and another, receivers of the railroad company. Justice Hatch, who gives the opinion, holds that the railroad company was bound to take notice of the fact that passengers intending to leave the train at that station would be engaged in preparation to leave, and might be upon their feet for that purpose, and the question whether the company was negligent in suddenly and without warning jerking the train at that time should be submitted to the jury.

Trolley Car Injures a Peddler.

Samuel Spindle, a peddler, thirty years old, of 116 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, was mortally injured by Trolley Car 2,161 of the Sumner Avenue line yesterday at Broadway and Boerum Street. He was pushing a handcart across the street, when the car crashed into the cart. The wreck of the cart saved him from the wheels of the car, but he was badly crushed. The motorman of the car was arrested.

Evening Journal Gets Injunction.

A temporary injunction was obtained from Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, restraining the police from interfering with The Evening Journal's bulletin board, pending the disposal of the case in the Supreme Court. The injunction was the result of Magistrate Deuel's decision that the board was a public nuisance.

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THORN ASKS FOR FREEDOM

Justice Truax Reserves Decision on an Application for Admission to Bail.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Lawyer Howe in Court Declares the Indictment Irregular and Demands the Testimony—New Evidence in the Guldensuppe Murder Case.

Martin Thorn, accused of the murder on June 25 of William Guldensuppe, was before Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus issued on his petition to be admitted to bail. A curious crowd followed him as he walked from the Tombs Prison in charge of two keepers and four detectives, and thronged the courtroom and the corridors of the Court House. Lawyer Howe appeared on behalf of the petition, and Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell, Lloyd, and Rosalsky represented the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Howe, in his argument, questioned the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of New York County, and ridiculed the wording of the indictment, which he said was a mass of confusion, charging Thorn with committing a crime in another county. Then to warrant the indictment it was stated that the intention of the crime was conceived in New York.

Mr. Mitchell interrupted Mr. Howe to say the arguments he was presenting were those already submitted in his demurrer to the indictment, and had nothing to do with the proceeding before Justice Truax, which was an application to admit Thorn to bail.

Mr. Howe retorted that the question of jurisdiction was the main point of his argument. Thorn in his petition had said he should be admitted to bail because there was no evidence against him. He had demanded and had been refused a knowledge of the evidence upon which he was indicted. A Justice of the Supreme Court has the power to admit him to bail, and it was for the District Attorney to show Thorn's statement was incorrect and there was evidence against him.

After reading the indictment, which he pronounced the "most unique" he had ever seen, Mr. Howe read the section of the code relating to jurisdiction when a crime was committed in two or more counties, and asked what part of the crime against Guldensuppe was committed in New York if the murder was, as alleged, done in Woodside, L. I.

Mr. Mitchell, replying to Mr. Howe's argument, said Judge Newburger had already denied counsel's right to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, and the District Attorney has decided not to make public at this time the evidence against the accused.

Justice Truax asked him if he thought, if a man in New York made up his mind to commit a crime in Brooklyn and then went to Brooklyn and committed it, part of the crime had been committed in New York and the New York authorities would have jurisdiction.

The Assistant District Attorney evaded the question, but said his office was prepared to show that part of the crime against Guldensuppe was committed in New York, and that the question of jurisdiction was not before the court. The question was whether Thorn should or should not be admitted to bail.

Justice Truax said counsel could submit briefs, and he would announce his decision later. Thorn signed the brief submitted by Mr. Howe. He had listened with interest to the proceedings, chatting as if unconcerned during the intervals of the hearing with his guards.

Acting Inspector O'Brien said yesterday there were no new developments in the case. The detectives assigned to investigate the report of the finding of a head at Branchport, N. J., have returned to Central Office duty after reporting the story a canard. Capt. Schultz, with the police boat Patrol and four launches, is still trying to find the missing head of the murdered man in the East River. Their search of Newtown Creek was without result.

Superintendent W. F. Clayton of the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown, L. I., reported yesterday to the District Attorney's office that an inspection of the water meter of the Baula house, at Woodside, showed that 40,000 gallons of water had been used during the six weeks the house was supposed to have been unoccupied. The report is considered important as bearing on the theory that Guldensuppe's body was cut up in the bathtub, and corroborative of the evidence of Lamplighter Whalley, who said he saw a continuous stream of blood-stained water running from the house drain June 25.

Mr. Olcott has also learned that Thorn tried to manufacture an alibi. Carl Merrick, a barber at 398 Eleventh Avenue, told him Thorn wrote him this letter: "The police are looking for me and are trying to tangle me up in a murder case. Do not forget to say that I was at your place all day Friday, June 25, and played cards—that we had a bottle of champagne together."

Merrick surrendered the letter and made an affidavit that it was written by Thorn.

Mr. House of Friend, House & Grossman, counsel for Mrs. Nack, said yesterday he did not believe W. S. Howe's move before Justice Truax would benefit his client. He took no part in the habeas corpus proceedings, having decided to await Judge Newburger's decision on the demurrers to be argued July 21 before appealing to a higher court.

Mrs. Nack continues cheerful and apparently resigned to the conditions pertaining to her position as a prisoner.

Dean Despaired Too Soon.

John Dean, a laborer, hanged himself yesterday in the woodshed of his home, 142 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been out of work for some time and his wife's earnings as a laundress were not sufficient to support the family. When his children cried for food yesterday Dean said he would go and get them some. Instead he went to the woodshed and killed himself. Later in the day his old employer sent for him to take his old place.

Vicious Dog Bites Child.

Mary Morris, three years old, of Newkirk Street, East New Durham, N. J., was badly bitten by a vicious dog yesterday. The animal jumped over the fence and

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Topics from Paris.

A NEW SCHOOL OF NOVELISTS—FORGERY IN ART—NEW MONUMENTS.

PARIS, July 2.—The tendency which is now most marked among the younger school of novelists in France is to go back to models of style and taste anterior to Balzac and the pleiad of great writers who created the modern romance. It is no longer sufficient to divide the French novel writers of to-day into Idealists and Realists. There is another group which has started up at the side of these, having neither part nor lot with them, and yet commanding a popularity with the general public which is great enough to be extremely significant and, to old-fashioned minds, somewhat alarming. The new-comers have sought to reconstitute a literature which is in its spirit essentially French, and depends for its chief glory on Rabelais, Le Sage, and Scarron. Naturally enough, in these curious pastiches there are souvenirs of Cervantes, to whom Le Sage owed so much; of the picaresques generally, and of the Italian nouvellistes, with Boccaccio and Aretino at their head.

One of the most successful of the new school, M. Pierre Louys, has wandered further back than the Middle Ages even, and for his extraordinarily successful novel "Aphrodite" has sought his inspiration in the Greek author Lucianus. He has applied the method of the modern novel to a study of manners in ancient Greece, transporting Athens in her decay into decadent Paris, as it were. I could not tell you how many editions his book has run into—considerably over a hundred.

Conceived on somewhat similar lines, from the artistic point of view, is the "Nichina" of M. Hugues Rebell, which has just been issued by the Mercure de France, and has sprung at once into favor. There is much in this curious story of mediaeval Venetian manners which reminds us of Aretino's "Raggiomenti," minus their excessive grossness. It would be difficult, however, to analyze the plot of M. Rebell's story in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for Nichina and the great Venetian painter Fesol, who is in love with her, have naught of Tribiness in their violent Renaissance characters, the artist, indeed, being much more of a Benvenuto Cellini than a Little Billee. But the appearance of this book, which is a brilliant work of art, and its success with the public must be noted, for they indicate that the new taste is developing rapidly, all the more rapidly, perhaps, because, like most new fashions, it is really a very old one. For some generations the colossal figures of Balzac, Flaubert, and Stendhal have so overshadowed French novel literature that it was just as impossible for a Frenchman to produce a new story which did not recall one or other of these great masters as it is for an Englishman to write a blank verse which is not modeled on Shakespeare. The spell seems now to be broken.

Paris has always been the headquarters of picture forgers, in all that can be classified as modern art, the only important factories of "old masters" being in Rome. I was once introduced, after much mystery and parleying, into a strange studio situated not far from the rag-picking quarter of St. Ouen, where the systematic production of Corots was rapidly making progress. One artist painted in the sky on a dozen canvases placed in a row. This was his specialty. Another put in the trees and figures, while a third added Corot's signature—that rough slanting blotch of letters which must be so easy to imitate. The wages which the proprietor of the establishment paid to his workers was exactly $1 a day. The total daily output from the factory was about eight Corots, of which the cost of production amounted consequently to only $3, plus the canvas and paint.

I hear now that since the de Goncourt sale large quantities of forged drawings attributed to Van Loo, Chardin, Watteau, Greuze, and Boucher have appeared upon the market, some of them being so admirably imitated as to deceive the most skillful experts. In this particular case an investigation has shown that the production is due to isolated forgers, many of whom are evidently artists of talent. The factories exclude drawings as a rule, for they are too delicate to handle. Some of the forgeries recently detected are so clever that amateurs have been found to prefer them to the authentic work.

The heat is now driving everybody out of town, and authors and artists find the present moment an excellent one for unveiling statues to defunct masters, for it gives them a trip into the country, and at the same time an excuse for idleness. Thus, the monument to Eugene Delacroix will be unveiled on the 11th of this month at Saint-Maurice, and all artistic Paris will be there. The cult for Delacroix is a little lukewarm nowadays, but he was none the less one of the glories of modern French painting—its Victor Hugo, in fact, for there was a close affinity between the romantic geniuses of these two men. The monument consists of a bust by Dalou on a pedestal decorated with a bronze palm branch, which is the work of the Sculptor Hercule.

The other monument is to be erected to the memory of M. Paul Arène, that very delicate nouvelliste who died early this year. It will be unveiled at the annual fête of the Felibriges, which will be held on the 4th at Sceaux under the presidency of M. Benjamin Constant. The Felibriges are a joyous society of Mendionals, or Southern Frenchmen, all artists or men of letters, counting in their ranks Mistral, the great Provençal poet; Armand Silvestre, Zola, Alphonse Daudet, every intellectual Parisian, in fact, who hails originally from that glorious land of sun and garlic and bouillabaisse which produced Tartarin and Rabagas, to say nothing of Napoleon and M. Mounet-Sully. The monument is another work by Hercule. The ceremony will be concluded with the holding of a Court of Love, presided over by Mme. Léa Maujan, after which the assembled guests will dance a farandole. The Felibriges are nothing if not exuberant.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Mrs. Oliphant's Devoted Life.

The publishers of Blackwood's Magazine tell us that for over half a century Mrs. Oliphant wrote for their magazine, and that her contributions averaged one for each number. In the Blackwood for this month appears the following:

"More than half a century ago Mrs. Oliphant, as a young girl of remarkable literary promise, was led by the gentle 'Delta' tremblingly before the dread tribunal of Christopher North. 'So long as she is young and happy, work will do her no harm,' said the sage, who little knew that he was addressing one who more than any other was to maintain unimpaired the traditions of his beloved 'Maga,' and to find the crowning work of her life in recording its not uneventful annals. She was already an old contributor when she wrote her first 'Christmas Tale' for the memorable number in which George Eliot began the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' and that faithful, loyal, brilliant work was destined to long outlive the young and happy years of which the 'Professor' spoke, and which, alas! were all too few; and literature, instead of being the joy of a happy leisure, became the unfailing solace of a life that knew many and bitter sorrows."

By "the crowning work" is meant Mrs. Oliphant's "History of the House of Blackwood." This memoir she had lived long enough to complete, though other eyes will read the proof. This paragraph is taken from the forthcoming book:

"It has been the fate of Blackwood's Magazine to secure a genuine attachment from its contributors more than any other literary organ has ever had; the same sort of feeling which makes sailors identify themselves with their ship, rejoicing in the feats which they attribute somehow to her own personality, though they know very well what is their own share in them, and maintaining a generous pride in the vessel, which would be but a paltry feeling were it translated into a mere self-complacence as to their own achievements. I hope this is being kept up in the younger generation; it certainly was very strong in the past."

Here are some details of Mrs. Oliphant's private life, which we take from the Academy:

"Children were born, and the mother's hands and head were kept busily employed, while her heart ached sadly as three of the five babies died, leaving her at her husband's death with one boy and one girl, to whom, six weeks later, a little delicate boy was added. The last to come to her, he was the last to leave her, and when he, too, died, after years of ceaseless care and watching, she felt she had no further reason for living on. Burden upon burden was laid upon her willing shoulders, and not one was cast off by herself; she bore them kindly and tenderly, till they were lifted from her by no act or wish of her own. Her brother and his family were her welcomed honored guests, and at his death his children became as near as possible to her own; nor were these the only children to whom she became a second mother. Never was there a woman who gave so generously or who worked so hard for what she gave; never was she too busy to receive guests—to converse delightfully on the most trivial subjects; to sympathize and help in every trouble that was brought to her. She was a most tender and efficient nurse in sickness, as many a friend now mourning her can testify. Wonderfully dainty and womanly in all her ways; her sewing was a delight to see, and she could never tolerate the idea of machine-made clothes on babies or ladies. Her indignation was always roused by cheap clothing, and when she was shown or heard of any 'bargain' she fired up at once, calling the material 'coarse and rough,' and the work either 'abominably bad or shamefully underpaid, and in either case not fit for any gentlewoman to wear.' Many and many an evening have I spent in her house at Windsor, but never once have I seen her occupied in any way but in forwarding the entertainment of the family circle."

Mrs. Oliphant's method of working was of that kind as to its time and duration, which would have killed any ordinary man.

When at her house in Windsor her guests had retired, the second part of her working day began, for she wrote steadily from about 11 P. M. till 2 or 3 A. M. The first half of her working day was the forenoon, and no pressure of work ever took her away from the family or social circle during the afternoon or evening. It will hardly be believed that during her long life she never had a study of her own. She seemed to read everything, but was seldom seen with a book in her hand.

Hers was a life of pure devotion. She toiled unremittingly for others. It was their bread Mrs. Oliphant was working for, for illness had stricken down all those she loved best.

Fate seemed to take a delight in torturing her; yet no suffering could break her gallant spirit or sour her gracious kindness. She bore her acutely painful illness with unflinching courage, and died with as brave dignity as she had lived. * * * Generous, loyal, tireless, dauntless, and upright in all her ways, yet always sweetly charitable, she was at once the most womanly of women and as manly as the manliest of men. She rests, at last, between her two boys in Eton Cemetery.

Names For Heroes.

The invention of names for heroes and heroines is always a ticklish task. When native authors baptize foreigners, they often make the most egregious blunders. Not one writing Frenchman in the thousand is there who, tackling with an English name, makes a possible one. Unfamiliar names in novels may strike you with their inaptness, but you may become accustomed to them in time. Ultra-romantic names are vulgar, and are never assimilated.

It is, then, a very nice thing in literary art to make a judicious selection. We all know the Balzac method of acquiring a name for his characters. The great romancer hunted for them. As he walked through the streets he read the signs. Happening to have a personage in his brain whose peculiar traits he had emphasized, when he saw a name he appropriated it. It, the name, became the personal attribute of the man of his imagination, and it was alive. There is an anecdote related of him, which we think Miss Wormeley repeats. Balzac came home one day highly elated and told that after a whole month's hunting he had found at last over a tailor's shop the precise name he wanted.

Dickens must have carried out the same process. We all know that the Pickwicks as a family were not uncommon in England. Somebody writes to The Spectator that years ago when looking over some legal papers he found in the one and same document several of the names used by Dickens, notably "Tupman" and "Winkle," and the supposition is that this same document must have passed through Dickens's hands when he was in a solicitor's office. There is something ludicrous in "Gamp," but hardly in "Harris." But the probability is that Dickens had seen them in conjunction.

Thackeray was excellent in his nomenclature, and never sought the extraordinary. Mr. Henry James and Mr. Howells are not in the least fastidious, nor for that is Mr. Hardy. But, nevertheless, was there ever any mortal who was called "Dick Swiveller"?

Prof. Mayer as an Archaeologist.

Alfred Marshall Mayer, who was Professor of Physics at the Stevens Institute of Technology, and who died at Maplewood, N. J., on the 13th of this month, was a many-sided man. One subject he took the utmost interest in was archaeology, and in his studies of this particular topic he showed uncommon acumen. As a thorough sportsman it was to his care that the Century Company confided the editing of one of their most complete and finest books, "Sport with Rod and Gun." One chapter in this volume, entitled "The Prehistoric Hunter," written by Prof. Mayer, shows how thoroughly he had mastered the subject, and how his comprehension of the hunting of to-day helped him in the better understanding of the chase in the remote past.

It is to Prof. Mayer that is due the explanation of a piece of work made by an artist, say a hundred thousand years ago. It represents a horse hunt, engraved on a piece of bone. One animal is being stalked, but there may be seen in the foreground the legs of another horse, standing up straight, no vestige of the body appearing. Prof. Mayer's explanation of this was as simple as it was convincing. When in the tall grass the hunter to-day kills an antelope he puts the body of the animal on the ground, and leaves its legs sticking above the horizon line. In this way the exact place where the dead game is becomes visible even at a long distance.

When Prof. Mayer was in France, some few years ago, he visited the Dordogne, Abbéville, and made some remarkable finds of man's first handiwork, almost in the identical places where Boucher de Perthes carried on his earliest researches, some sixty-odd years ago.

Mark Twain as Kipling's Progenitor.

From The London Academy.

A few years ago Mr. Kipling called on Mark Twain at Hartford. Afterward, in an account of his visit, he described the temptation which had beset him to steal the great man's corncob pipe as a relic. It was a nice touch of homage, coming from the man who has done more than any other to carry on the traditions established by the American writers, and in so doing in a large measure to supersede him. These traditions may be briefly described as the wish to set down as bluntly and forcibly as possible whatever one has to say, and the refusal to allow any intermediary between one's self and one's subject.

Before Mr. Kipling rose glowing in the East, Mark Twain held the field. He was the ideal of masculine writers. There were no half ways with his readers—either they swore by him through thick and thin or unconditionally they cast him aside. Probably no author has been so little read by women, although, on the other hand, there was hardly a boy in the English-speaking world who would not have bartered his soul for Mark Twain's corncob pipe as a relic. He did just what boys and elemental men like: he came straight to the point; he feared no one, and he esteemed laughter above all the gifts of God.

Thus it was from twenty-five to a dozen years ago. But then, in the early eighties, Mark Twain's old manner became changed. He abandoned his zest in lawless life and the records of his personal impressions in the serious places of the earth, and he turned to satire and romance. His sorrowing readers had only just perceived the melancholy truth when "Soldiers Three" appeared, in its quiet blue-gray covers, to mark the beginnings of a new sledge-hammer pen and divert their grief. British India won, and to-day Mr. Rudyard Kipling is the ideal masculine writer, and his is the pipe that is coveted by boys and elemental men. He is a finer artist than Mark Twain, his sympathies are wider, his genius is more comprehensive, and yet, when all be said, the fact remains that Mark Twain is his literary progenitor.

Reminiscences of N. P. Willis.

MRS. SHERWOOD WRITES OF THE MAN AND OF THE BOOKS HE WROTE.

"There is something in a deep crimson rose which makes me happy. I love all roses, but I am sensible of a singular exaltation of all my senses when I look into a deep red one. I think of old George Herbert's line:

"O rose,
Whose hue, angry and brave,
Makes the rash gazer wipe his eye."

Thus wrote N. P. Willis to me in the Summer of 1858, and this beautiful excerpt shows how refined and how delicate were his taste and his expressions.

Now that the anecdotes of him are in the air, I remember that I am one of the few people living who knew him and of him in his prime, that I really can throw more light, perhaps, upon a character so strangely misjudged by some of those who lived by him and with him, and so unfairly recorded by those who came after him, than any one now living.

It is not strange that those who saw Willis superficially considered him only a dandy and a trifler, for he was a dandy. He belonged to that age and that immediate phase of civilization which cropped out in England after George IV. had made all the men in love with small waists and flowing neckgear. Lord Lamington has put them before us in the "Days of the Dandies."

The Prince of all these was Count d'Orsay, a man of genius, whose sculpture would have won him fame, (even if his clothes had not,) but who had that singular preference for the title of a King of Fashion, and who for twenty years set the fashion in London as to a hat or an equipage which had been done as to waistcoats and neckties by poor Brummell before him.

When Willis, the son of a Boston clergyman, poor and struggling, went to England on a very small, precarious income he was most accidentally and wonderfully introduced to this set, presided over then by the beautiful Countess of Blessington. It was a supremely lucky incident for the editor of a struggling newspaper, but an unlucky one for that sterner style demanded by his countrymen, who did not not know how much this man was to do for the refinement of manners, letters, and arts in the then chaotic society of the United States.

I remember well the intense interest with

which his book "Pencillings by the Way" was greeted in country neighborhoods, and it is, by the way, now most charming reading.

Looking back, as I had the privilege of doing last Summer, in the library of a friend to the many novels, journals, and literary labors of the Countess of Blessington, I felt that I was reading a sort of apology for what was considered weak, affected, and perhaps sentimental in the wrtings of one of the most industrious, and certainly one of the most gifted, of our earlier journalists.

Willis had to contend with poverty, and with the wolf at the door all his early life, perhaps it was never very far away.

His "Letters from Under a Bridge" are perfect idyls; his love of country life most sincerely respectable, his economy and sobriety and patient industry most commendable, and yet a certain dainty attention to dress, and a certain expression to which his cloud of fair curling hair lent a suggestion of foppishness, brought down upon him always the half ridicule of the people, the public for which he worked so hard.

Had he looked like Dr. Holmes, or like Longfellow; had he gone carelessly dressed, had he had the rugged face of Parke Godwin, his great talents would have brought him much more fame, and would have entitled him to the respect which we now most elaborately give to the man who showed a heroic and undoubted power of work and an enviable gift of expression.

But a dainty fellow with pink cheeks and golden hair, with rather a fat face, with the latest London cut as to clothes, was always at a disadvantage in those earlier and hard-working days from 1838 to 1850.

He had known also the disadvantage which men could never forgive him—he was very interesting to women. Something of Byron's fascination attended him, and the man who could write such "vers de société" as he could, and at the same time write religious poetry, and the very beautiful little sad verses on the grave of a child—

> "Room, gentle flowers!
> My child would pass to heaven,"

a thing not inferior in pathos to Hood's,

> "We watched her breathing through the night,
> Her breathing soft and low,
> As in her breast the wave of life
> Kept beating to and fro"—

such a man, of course, had the open sesame to the female heart.

And then he made us the confidants of his love for Mary, his young English wife, whom he so imprudently married, and for whom Glen Mary was named, from which he wrote his "Letters from Under a Bridge," and more exquisite letters were never written anywhere—all this made Willis the adored of the sentimental young lady. He received all the callow poems, the gooseflesh first musings, the green apple stories of first love, which the maidens who wore long curls dangling down in front of their ears were writing then.

George Eliot makes her Septimius say: "At that time I was dancing a hornpipe, in which I appeared very badly. What sort of a hornpipe am I dancing now?"

If we could all transplant our past into our present and see how much better we think of our prudence now, how it would weed out our follies!

Well, my verses, (my early hornpipe,) written behind those drooping black curls which were fashionable then, were sent to Willis, and they were sent back again, with a most hopeful and consolatory note. He thought they had much feeling, great good taste, promise, &c., and his regrets, &c.—how well I learned that formula later! With a generosity most admirable, he asked me to send him something else. I proudly returned him a criticism on Jane Eyre, which had been accepted by The Tribune. That he did like and commend and copy, and praised loudly. So I kept on sending many things, to the great advantage of the United States mail, which was the only thing which derived any benefit from most of that immature versification, but the kindness, the good advice, was never wanting from Willis.

About this time he took a great interest in Emily Chubbuck, (dreadful name,) and published her letters under the pseudonym of Fanny Forester. They were weak and foolish, we all thought, (we who had been rejected,) but she married Dr. Judson, the missionary, and wrote a beautiful poem to her first-born,

> "Ere last year's moon had left the sky,
> A birdling sought my Indian nest,
> And folded, O! so lovingly
> Her little wings upon my breast";

and then she died, poor thing, and we found out that she had genius, and that Willis had not been mistaken.

This popular and famous man was severely judged by the public for his attentions to Mrs. Forrest, the divorced wife of the actor, and strangely enough, I have a note written at the time of the trial, in which he excuses himself from calling on me because he is engaged in defending "one less fortunate and less beautiful." It is a chivalrous note and does him honor; it would do me much honor, only that he had never seen me, then. I had corresponded with him as authors do with editors, but staying with some friends in New York I was anxious to see the man who had by this time been kind to some of my written efforts. I had asked him to call on me. He was standing very low in public opinion just then, but he was found to be guiltless, and he rose perhaps several degrees in public opinion afterward, as did the Prince of Wales from a similar case.

I never saw him until long afterward in New York, when I had been married several years. I met him at a breakfast given to Willis by Mr. Ruggles, at which Henry T. Tuckerman and Dr. Bellows were present.

Mary was long since dead, and he had been married several years to the excellent woman who proved such a peerless wife to him, at Idlewild. It was no longer the young dandy, the echo, however remotely of Count d'Orsay, but a grave and slender invalid coughing behind his hand. The voluminous hair hung about his cheeks, which now had a painful hectic hue; but he was handsome and interesting still, and his conversation was charming. I remember that Dr. Bellows had just written his defense of actors, and Willis said with some feeling:

"Poor Prynne, in the time of Charles I., lost his ears, and his nose was slit because he abused actors and plays and Maypoles and dancing. The gay Court had him flogged and made him die a terrible death. Now you and I will be martyred because we do not abuse actors, but think there is some good in them, and that they can say, with Shylock, 'Hath not a Jew flesh?'

After this breakfast, at which, as Mr. Willis said, "he and I had broken a long fast and at last had met in the flesh," I saw much of him at Mrs. Botta's, whose very dear friend he was, and I heard from him how much he felt the abuse of the public and the coldness of his sister, Fanny Fern. He was a man of strong domestic affections, and dearly loved his admirable brother, Richard Storrs Willis, who had much of the genius and none of the eccentricities of this gifted family.

I was present at many dinners when Willis was the life of the company, and, although I did not hear the famous repartee of the Washington dinner so often recorded, I will record it here. It was Mrs. Gales, I think, who at one of her own dinners wrote on a card to her niece, at the other end of the table: "Don't flirt so with Nat Willis." She was talking vivaciously herself to Mr. Campbell. Willis replied:

> "Dear aunt, don't attempt my young feelings to trammel,
> Nor strain at a Nat while you swallow a Campbell."

Probably the quickest-witted couplet on record. That a man could turn over a card at a dinner and remember a text so appropriate was wonderful, and the having a pencil with him (being an author) was still more wonderful.

I once heard him quote with preternatural quickness—perhaps this, too, was original—these lines:

A lady was complaining to him of her wrinkles. He immediately pencilled the following:

> "Oh, talk not to me of the charms of youth's dimples;
> There's more sentiment centred in ladylike wrinkles.
> They're the triumph of Time, which marks Beauty's decay,
> Writing lines to the charms which could not fade away."

Now, if Winthrop Praed had written that all London would have been on fire, and have quoted it still.

Willis was born a century too early, for himself. He had the Amphytrion spirit of Ward McAllister. He had the sense of coming luxury, and a pamphlet of his, written fifty years ago, perfectly foretells the present state of New York society, then undreamed of.

His attraction as a talker was perfect. His respect for others, his ready outpouring of his own surplus for the duller intellects about him, the great stores of recollections which he had to fall back upon, all made him, either on his piazza at Idlewild or at a friend's table, the most agreeable of men.

He had heard Tommy Moore sing "Take Hence the Bowl, Though Beaming." He had awaited his turn to kiss Lady Blessington's hand after the little poet; he had hobnobbed with that select company of wits and beaus and belles so noted in the last memoirs of Greville and of Henry Cabbe Robinson; he had returned to our sfores when they were dreary enough, and he had sought to bring with him something of the elegance of that old world which he so loved. He had only half succeeded, and yet he bravely struggled on. It is left for us to discover much that was refined, and absolutely nothing that was pernicious in the flood of daily literature which he poured out.

Willis occasionally rose to an immortal height. When Gen Harrison died, in 1841, after being President one month, he wrote: "What! soared the old eagle to die in the sun?"

One of the most vigorous and impassioned lyrics in all our American poetry, all the grief and disappointment of the American heart was in it. A terrible grief was the death of Gen. Harrison, the first, to the great Whig heart that had hoped for him so long.

I met Willis at Washington in 1862 at the tremendously trying moment when McClellan was in command and Washington was a camp. He was there, I believe, writing war letters. I heard he was a great favorite at the White House, and enjoyed the gay company very much. To show the versatility of the man, I heard him offer, as there was lack of hair dressers for the great McClellan ball, to dress the hair of two ladies. He said when in London he had learned to dress his wife's hair to save the expense, and that he still retained the facility. So they, rather in joke, allowed him to do it. He took off his coat, pinned a towel around his waist, and combed and curled, talking gayly and well all the time. Perhaps there was a lack of dignity in this. Perhaps he had not a great deal of dignity.

If he had been more of a Turveydrop he would have enjoyed a higher place in the consideration of his countrymen.

But he was deeply grieved, as we all were, when the news reached the National Hotel that poor little Tad, the President's child, had died that day. A ball was going on when Col. Hudson brought the news.

Many of us left the gay scene, and Willis walked with me to my parlor.

"Why do you not write an immortal poem?" I asked. "You once wrote a poem on a death at the White House. Here is another, a sadder, domestic note of woe; put it in the Jeweled Chalice of your verse."

"No," said he, "I no longer write poetry. I gave it up long ago. The muse has deserted me."

He once wrote for me a most witty and delightful anacreontic on the manufacture of punch. I am sorry I have lost it, although I have many of his notes. Charles Astor Bristed wrote me another poetic receipt for punch which I fortunately still possess. There was another eccentric genius, who deserves to be remembered.

I never wrote for The Home Journal or for any of Mr. Willis's publications after those early days, but he was kind enough to make my sonnet to the memory of Prescott the subject of one of his most beautiful essays. He also wrote me a letter of praise on the subject of Carcassonne. We remained friends, I hope, to the end of his life, although I saw very little of him, but I believe him to have been one of the most kindly and honorable of men. It was, perhaps, easy to laugh at him, for he had peculiarities which the world is apt to call flippant and undignified, but at heart he was neither; he was an earnest worker in the fields he had chosen; he was an industrious and independent person.

And could his books be republished with "Pencillings by the Way," as l'envoi, much of that charm which made George William Curtis's Arm Chair so immortal would be found in them. Willis was a sort of avant coureur of that incomparable man.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Book Plates Past and Present.†

We should call the engraving which we or our great-grandfather have pasted in a volume "a book plate," and not an "ex libris." As well might one say, these are my "from letters" when you show your postage stamps. "Ex libris" is a Continental term, and we trust to see it stamped out by English and American collectors. As Mr. W. J. Hardy tells us, we have a good enough authority for "book plate," which is Ireland, who says in his Hogarth Illustrated (1798) that Hogarth's first works "were shop bills and book plates," and he refers particularly to "a book plate," which Hogarth had executed for Lambeth, the herald painter.

The strangest accusations have been brought against the collector of book plates, for the practice of collecting has been called "flagrant immorality." Now it could have happened that a wild book-plate collector destroyed or injured a good honest book, or its binding, by taking from it its book plate. But then it must be borne in mind that the book plate may decorate a very inferior book, the plate being really of more value than the volume. The collector is an idiot who injures any good book by scalping it. A book plate in a fine book should be preserved altogether intact, as if it were a ship, with hull, sails, and colors.

One sighs for the happy hunting ground that was open when the author of the excellent volume under notice was a lad! Mr. Hardy, the father, was a collector, and when his son was a small boy the two used to go "to a dingy street, leading off Oxford Street, and there select from a large clothes basket as many book plates as were new to our collection." And the price? One penny each, whether it was the book plate of Bishop Burnet or David Garrick, or a Mr. Jones or Mr. Brown. And when a big selection was made, there was absolutely a reduction in price! "Well, those days are past now," Mr. Hardy writes, "and while we regret them, because book-plate collecting is no longer an economical pursuit, we cannot allow our regret to be unmingled with satisfaction."

The earliest book plates are the German ones, and possibly, as the author suggests, contemporaneous with the printed book and the oak covers. Though at the very beginning books were not plenty, book borrowers must have been numerous, and the plate then shared partnership. Albert Dürer designed book plates, and the most elaborate is the one he made for his friend Biltbald Pirckheimer, with his portrait in copper, in 1524. The simpler plate was certainly prior to this.

On Page 115 of this volume may be seen what is believed to be the first German book plate, and it is one of Hildebrande Brandenburg. A long-headed angel holds a shield, which bears the arms of the Brandenburg—a black ox with a ring in its nose—and in true mediaeval style the ox has a highly ornamental tail. In the sixteenth century "German book plates became numerous, and of their beauty there can be no doubt." As to their beauty, of course, with due respect to Mr. Hardy, it must be remembered that he is a book-plate enthusiast. Some time later on these book plates were of great size, and Sir Wollaston Franks glories in one which is 14 by 10, and is the largest known.

Now for a slight digression. The book collector with means, and who purchases books, indifferent to their size, ought really to have book plates of various dimensions. They should all bear the same identical design, but ought to be from an inch or so square to 3 or 4 inches or more, if necessary, adapted to the size of the book.

In France the most ancient plate known to collectors is dated 1574, but it is without design and simply typographical, and reads: "Ex bibliotheca Caroli albosii. E. Eduensis. Ex labore quies." Armorial bearings appeared in book plates some thirty-seven years later.

French ecclesiastical book plates is a study by itself, and the great authority was the late Lord De Tabley. About the beginning of the tenth century the French showed exceeding niceness in their book plates, and carried them out of conventionalism. Nothing can be neater, then, than the book plate of M. Amadeus Lulin. Picart was the designer, and he lived up to 1733. Lulin's plate is a library, a fine and spacious room, with a big window in the back, and shelves all around, and there is a librarian who is carrying out the volumes under his arms and piled on top of his head. There are the florid accessories, cupids and two caryatides, and above the coat of arms and the legend. Italy does not seem to have had an early taste for book plates, nor as for that Spain, or if Spain used them they were made in Flanders.

Early English book plates are rare, and it looks as if the first authenticated plate is the one which Cardinal Wolsey used. Its date may be "any time after the Minister's elevation to the Cardinalate, September, 1514." But it is not printed, but painted, and is a gorgeous affair. After that comes the true engraved plate, and it was Sir Nichols Bacon's, and the date is 1574. It is a good and strong wood cut. Ten years afterward there was more elegance in book plates, as is noticeable in Sir Thomas Tresham's plate, and, above all, it bears date 1578.

Passing rapidly onward to the last century, there were many styles. One was the Jacobean, and very ugly and stiff it was. Next came the "Chippendale," which was highly ornamental. Coats of arms were framed in rococo form, and there was an abundance of leaves and sprays and flowers and cupids sprawled. Then came what Mr. Hardy properly calls the "wreath and ribbon or festoon style," but the impress Chippendale left was strong, and was the prevailing sentiment for many years.

The allegorical book plate became in vogue in England just before the middle of the eighteenth century, and we have a good example in a plate made for John Wiltshire in 1740. Shakespeare is on one side and Pope on the other, and there are figures playing the flute and singing, and there is an idea entertained that Gainsborough, who was Wiltshire's friend, designed this plate. Though the drawing is very bad, the effectiveness of it is remarkable.

One fine book plate of a period somewhat later was the one Dr. Thomas Drummond used, and Robert Stange, that great English engraver, cut the plate. Aurora soars aloft and jerks a curtain aside, which discloses the doctor's library. On a table is a flute, and leaning against it a 'cello. It is a most ambitious performance, and, as Mr. Hardy remarks, the Aurora holds a flaming torch "in dangerous proximity to the curtain."

Bartolozzi made some beautiful book plates, to possess which amateurs go quite

†BOOK PLATES. By W. J. Hardy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

will. Thomas Bewick engraved some hundred book plates, and in particular the one Southey used, and Mr. Hardy says the work of such men as Hogarth and Bartolozzi seems cramped when it appears on the small scale "which alone a book plate can admit, but with Bewick, the smaller the size of the scene he desired to represent the greater was his skill in introducing into it both originality and beauty."

In the chapter on American book plates, the plate of the Rev. John Williams, first minister of Deerfield, Mass., is cited by the author as the earliest known. It is dated 1679. But the question is still, we think, undecided as to whether John Williams's plate was not an English one. That of Thomas Prince, a graduate from Harvard College in 1707, a rather rough wood cut, experts are pretty certain is the first plate of American work.

In many old book plates sentiments are expressed in condemnation of book stealing or book spoiling. "If only it were possible to attach a chain to every volume!" might many a man who has "loved and lost" books exclaim. Durer's friend had printed on his book plate "Bilibald Perkheimer, Sibi et Amicus," but friends probably took his books—borrowed them—and never returned them. In 1540 there is a doggerel written in a school book which concludes

"Look downe below and you shall see,
The picture of the gallows tree;
Take heede therefore of this in time,
Lest in the tree you highly climb."
(Drawing of the gallows.)

The immortal Davy Garrick had an appropriate cautionary quotation on his book plate: "La première chose qu'en doit faire quand on a emprunté un livre c'est de le lire afin de pouvoir le rendre plutô."

To whom shall be accorded the honors of having been the first of book plate collectors? A Dr. Jackson, in 1877, wrote to Notes and Queries that he had commenced his collection some forty years before, and that would have been in 1837, but the doctor declared that the nucleus of his treasures was derived from a Miss Jenkins, who lived in Bath, as far back as 1820. It is probable, then, that to Miss Jenkins is due the glory.

Gabriele d'Annunzio.

HIS SIGNIFICANCE IN ITALY AND HIS BID FOR A PARISIAN AUDIENCE.

The fashionable society of Rome, Florence, and Milan had been obliged formerly to depend on foreign authors for their novels of the times. A glance at the catalogues of the Fratelli Treves, publishers of Milan and Rome, and at the book lists of A. Brigola & Co. of Milan will show this. Nine-tenth of the books advertised are of American, English, or French authorship, and they include everything, from Cooper to Howells and Crawford, from Mrs. Henry Wood to Dickens, and from Jules Verne to Emile Zola. Of course there are books by such native authors as di Cordelia, Castelnuovo, and Salvatore Farina, but they are the E. P. Roes and the Georges Ohnets of Italy, and are only read by simple, every-day people, and are used as text books in young ladies' seminaries in America. Zola, de Maupassant, and Bourget had been the favorites of the fashionable literati in the Italian cities of taste and discrimination.

But now an Italian author has arisen, with nothing in common with the housewife tales of Farina or of Castelnuovo. His name is Gabriele d'Annunzio; he has been eagerly seized upon by readers of fashion; he is twenty-four years old, and we have heard already a great deal about him in America.

But the fact that his salacious and neo-Christian dialogues have made him the fashionable novelist par excellence of Italy has not satisfied the young man, and a couple of years ago he got M. Brunetière to have one of his stories—with notable expurgations—appear in Le Revue des Deux Mondes, in Paris. Somehow or other the story was not a great success, possibly because the censorious cuttings left too much for French imagination to grasp, or possibly because Parisians were well satisfied with their Zolas, their de Maupassants, and their Bourgets.

Now, however, a play of his, "Le Songe d'Une Matinée de Printemps," aided by the genius of Mme. Duse, has won success at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, and French critics are looking over their old notes to see how they can praise d'Annunzio without contradicting their prior judgments.

It was also whispered among the literary set in Paris that the Italian author was writing a novel in French and a volume of poems. Then some stray verses signed by him, but consigned to a friend in the strictest secrecy, somehow got into Le Figaro, and received abuse and praise for their presumption. Le Figaro unhesitatingly eulogized the author and the verses and added: "How many French poets are there who are capable of writing Italian verse in the style of Leopardi or of Carducci?"

This was partly in reply to a doubtful criticism in which d'Annunzio was said to have improved upon the poetry (cultivé les vers) of Leconte de Lisle and of M. de Hérédia. Here is one of the sonnets that Le Figaro published:

NESTUS ERAT.

Les paupières couvraient, lourdes, ses yeux ardents,
Toutes rouges encore des voluptés fiévreuses;
Et je croyais sentir battre en ses tempes creuses
La secrète fureur des rêves obsédants.

Je lui cueillis alors un des fruits mûrs pendants
Sur nos fronts, par pitié des lèvres douloureuses,
Du bout de ses doigts blancs comme des tubéreuses
Elle écrasa le fruit de pourpre sur ses dents.

Du bout de ses longs doigts doux comme des pétales
(Quel poison dans sa pulpe avait le fruit vermeil?)
Elle effleura ses cils alourdis de sommeil.

Et son âme rêvait les voluptés fatales.
"Donne, ô mort, à sa chair le repos sans réveil!"
Et tout mon coeur puissant bondit vers le soleil.

A Populist of the Last Century.*

Mr. Rivers in this well-printed and interesting little story has given us another chapter of history disguised as fiction, following his equally delightful story of colonial days in Massachusetts, entitled "The Governor's Daughter." Visitors to the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts have often noticed a spot marked on the map between Salisbury and South Egremont as the scene of Shays's Rebellion, and it must be confessed that the average visitor or traveler has to make inquiry of some old Berkshire resident or friend posted in American history as to the identity of Capt. Shays and the story of his rebellion. Mr. Rivers shows that his book is a timely one when he recalls to us the fact that in the period directly preceding the Revolution the troubles that confronted the Government were much the same as those that confront it now. "From the close of the Revolution," he says, "until 1787-88 the agricultural classes, especially in New England, were in very much the same frame of mind as that in which we find the farmers of the Western States to-day. Their farms were heavily mortgaged, they were deeply in debt, and they had the same real and imaginary grievances that we hear about now. Whether there was any cause for this discontent it is not necessary to decide, but that it existed in 1786, as it then again appeared, there is not the slightest doubt. In each case the result has been much the same. The aggrieved had arrayed themselves against the aggressors, and, led by demagogues, who set the masses against the classes, had lost sight of the real evil and the true remedy in their desire to punish those whom they blamed for all their misfortune. The author also further gives it as his opinion that while there was undoubted distress among the New England farmers in 1786 and that they were in a large degree justified in their feeling toward the Government and the rich merchants of Boston and Salem, it must still be said in fairness to the latter that they did all in their power to make matters easier, and that had it not been for the evil and selfish leadership of Daniel Shays and his Lieutenants much suffering might have been prevented. He further correctly observes that "the spirit of Daniel Shays still lives in the hearts of some of those leaders who are showing the farmers the wrong path, and who have nothing in view but their own selfish ends."

Mr. Rivers makes his hero an old Massachusetts farmer, Deacon Brown, who through his financial misfortunes was induced to cast his lot with Capt. Shays, and who lost his life through the exposures of the campaign. A thread of a love story, involving the deacon's daughter and a young lawyer, runs through the tale, and the descriptions of scenery and early life in Western Massachusetts, with the chief incidents of the rebellion, are well told.

A Strolling French Player.*

After M. Francisque Sarcey's clever description of M. Jules Claretie and Claretie's last book, "Brichanteau," there is little to be done save to follow in Claretie's wake. The dramatic planisphere has for its centre the Comédie Française, (all other histrionic earths or moons revolving around this one sun,) and the author of "Brichanteau" is the general manager. M. Claretie is what M. Sarcey calls a "polygraph," and by that he means one who possesses all the qualities of a general writer, with capabilities for describing an infinite variety of subjects.

In "Brichanteau" M. Claretie represents, not a hero apart, but one somewhat singular in the dramatic profession. Brichanteau had decided talents, but maybe he took himself too seriously. There was no part which he would not assume, yet Brichanteau had a good heart, and was always willing to sacrifice himself. The opening chapter, "The Model," puts the actor in his best light. There is an artist who blows a cornet in some theatre for a pittance, and who devotes his leisure to modeling. Montescure is killing himself at night, torturing his poor lungs, while performing on his horn. He barely earns enough in that way wherewith to live so that he may in the daytime work away at a statue he is modeling.

He lives so that he may become the great sculptor of France, and is too poor to pay for a model. It is Brichanteau who poses for Montescure as "A Roman Under the Yoke." Montescure has finished his figure, dies, not knowing that the Salon has accepted his work. Brichanteau has the one fixed purpose in life of preserving the memory of Montescure, and is indefatigable in his endeavors to have the "Roman Under the Yoke" grace the little town where the sculptor was born.

In Brichanteau's life there are innumerable reminiscences of the past glories of the French stage. The actor may rant, but he reproduces "in the bosom of his family" the great catch phrases, as the illustrious Frederic, or Baron, Le Kain, or Talma repeated them. We have, too, reminiscences of that great comic Grassot. Brichanteau's répertoire is inexhaustible.

You may learn in Brichanteau's career much you do not know about the difficulties of an entrance into the Conservatoire, where Samson once was the presiding arbiter.

Brichanteau represents, then, the detached fragments of a French actor's life, whose successes, few and far between, have only electrified the provinces. It is all delightfully told, and you love Brichanteau and take him to your heart, for he is an honest fellow, who fights gallantly and merrily with his bad luck.

One of the Prettiest of Stories.*

Two pretty heroines and two gallant gentlemen are the characters in "Miss Archer Archer." The Southern girl, with her soft dialect, the author exactly catches. Why is it that the Virginia young person always has a sweeter voice than her New England sister? "Miss Archer Archer" is full of sprightly dialogue and neat descriptions. It is essentially a Summer romance, and adapted to smiling seas and the surges of the ocean trembling over the rocks. There are several eccentric characters in the story, as Miss Tpochaker, her colored boy, Junius, and Cap'n Levi. The plot is neatly worked up, the assortment of lovers capitally managed, and you hear Miss Archer Archer as she says, "I've never in all ma life." Then she tells Andreas that she had prayed not to love him—because she feared he cared for another—and says: "But ma prayers were not answered." The illusion, voice, manner, and all become quite complete.

*CAPTAIN SHAYS, A POPULIST OF 1786. By George R. Rivers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*BRICHANTEAU, ACTOR. Translated from the French of Jules Claretie. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*MISS ARCHER ARCHER. By Clara Louise Burnham. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

SUMMER READING

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NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.

How Did Shakespeare Make Money?

The uncertainties of authorship is the oldest of themes, and is always being presented to the public, and somehow, we think, interests it little. The meagre pittance doled out to Milton or the thousands of dollars thrown at the librettist of an opera bouffe excite but momentary wonder. If Alexandre Dumas the elder were paid 10 cents (cinquante centimes) every time he wrote a "Yes" or a "No," and a quarter of a farthing a word is considered fair pay in Grubstreet, it is the quality of the writer which makes all the difference. The ten-cent-a-word authors are but few—the ten-words-for-a-cent writers are legion. One commands the market for literary wares and the others do not. Diamonds are scarce and there is rubble in profusion, and still we never could quite get along without plenty of rubble.

Mr. Sidney Lee has been working up Shakespeare in a new direction. Some idiot, it may be remembered, insisted that Sweet Will was nothing else than a gambler. Fortunately, we are no longer exasperated by those cranks who wrote tedious folios, explaining how Shakespeare never wrote a line at all.

What Mr. Sidney Lee is trying to do is to find out the source of Shakespeare's fortune. What was he worth? How did he accumulate his shillings? What were his investments? We know that, to use a strong modern phrase, the paternal Shakespeare was "dead broke," and we learn, too, that his son paid his father's debts.

Shakespeare left Stratford in 1585, and did not return till 1596. He was away some eleven years. When the dramatist was twenty-one, he was married and the father of not less than three children. During that brief time he had written his most successful plays, and he must have saved money, because he was able to pay his father's debts.

Mr. Sidney Lee shows that Shakespeare about this time began making investments in land. In 1597 he built "New Place," which was the largest house in Stratford, though in bad order. What he paid for this property was £60. In 1602, he was the owner of "107 acres of arable land near Stratford," the cost of which was £320. Where did this money come from? What were the dramatist's accumulations, which must have been considerable?

Mr. Sidney Lee calculates that the £100 of Queen Elizabeth's time would be worth £1,000 to-day—that is, in purchasing power. If we were to consult Thorold Rogers, we should say that the English pound of the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, compared with the purchasing power of the 20 shillings of 1897, was as 1 to 8.

Did Shakespeare fill his coffers or swell his account with the goldsmiths by writing his plays? Assuredly not. In those days £6 was paid for a play, and occasionally £10. There had been written by him, say, fourteen dramas in the six or seven first years of his life. Then, argues Mr. Lee, if as a playwright he made £20 a year out of his plays that was the extreme limit of receipts. Shakespeare was, however, an actor. An actor's salary was then as high as 3 shillings a day—or was worth for the year £45. Now add £45 to £20 as coming from his acting and his plays, and that would make £65 for the twelve months. Suppose, however, Shakespeare was a leading performer. Then his salary might have been larger. Mr. Lee believes that Shakespeare may have received £100 a year as an actor. Then we have £130 a year as a top figure. Then, adopting the ten to one principle, Shakespeare's £130 were about what £1,300 are to-day.

There was a rumor, questionable of its kind, that for his sonnets Shakespeare received a handsome douceur. But even if money was given him by Lord Southampton, that would not account for the dramatist's fortune.

Between 1589, then, and 1613, the total investments of the dramatist in land in and around Stratford were £970. Mr. Lee puts it, "he had amassed, between 1590 and 1616, an estate, real and personal, worth nearly £15,000 of the standard of to-day."

That he was "a warm man" is confirmed by the testimony of John Ward, a seventeenth century vicar of Shakespeare's town, who said: "In his last years he spent at the rate of a thousand pounds a year, so I have heard." John Ward may have been inaccurate as to the exact sum total, but still the impression remains that the dramatist was fairly well to do.

How, then, account for this nice property owned by Shakespeare? Mr. Lee solves the matter in this way. The Globe Theatre was built by Richard Burbage and his brother in 1599. There were shares to be had and profits coming from the receipts, and so shares were sold to those "deserving men, Shakespeare, Hemmings, Condell, Philips," who all walked the stage of the famous Globe Theatre. Supposably there were sixteen shares, and it is believed that Shakespeare held two of them. Mr. Lee presents this fact, that there having been a lawsuit in 1613, the appraised value of a share was £200. There might have been fluctuations in price, and the shares, from the interest they brought in, might have been worth more. It has been stated that Shakespeare had an interest in the Blackfriars Theatre, but this is denied. It happens, strangely enough, that in "Hamlet" there is what we would call to-day a gag. In the third act, second scene, Hamlet breaks out with the well-known lines:

> "Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
> The hart ungalled play";

and Hamlet concludes: "Would not this, Sir, and a forest of feathers, (if the test of my fortunes turn Turk with me,) with two Provincial roses in my rayed shoes, get me a fellowship in a cry of players, Sir?"

Horatio: "Half a share."
Hamlet: "A whole one, I."

Now this is pretty fooling. The pit might not have understood it, but the actors did—and enjoyed it. One could not affirm that Shakespeare absolutely wanted to put in prominence the value of a share in the mouth of the eccentric Prince, but it looks very much like it.

Mr. Lee presents the evidences that both Hemmings and Condell, who were actors and shareholders with the immortal dramatist, were well to do.

We do not know what was the exact money Shakespeare received from his share in the Globe, but it is to be supposed that it was a fair yearly sum. It is, then, from the three sources, his interest in the theatre, his acting, and his plays, that Mr. Lee thinks Shakespeare's wealth came.

Brethren of the Rialtos—for there are several in New York to-day—loiter, then, no longer at the street corners. Be up and bestir yourselves. You may not be actors, but you might be dramatists, or some day own a share in some far distant Nevada playhouse. Think of the posthumous fame which awaits you when the sources of that handsome fortune you so honorably acquired are looked up some 300 years or more from now.

The Year's Important Historical Books

One of the interesting discussions at the late meeting of the American Library Association, in Philadelphia, was the one on the historical books of the year, led by J. N. Larned, who has recently resigned as Superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library. This is a subject upon which Mr. Larned is well qualified to speak, for he is a broad-minded librarian, in the full sense of the work. What he says upon the subject of history and historical works is generally well worth consideration. Mr. Larned has given special attention to historical books for many years.

In opening his discussion, Mr. Larned said he understood history in its broad meaning to include travel and biography. He did not think there had been the usual amount of important historical writings during the year. Omit biography and travel, he remarked, and it would be a very slender list. The first book which he mentioned was Lecky's "Political Value of History," distinctly one of great value, he believed, and one which presents very clearly and accurately some important ideas with regard to the influence which the study of history should have upon our views and opinions; which combats, on the one hand, the Carlylean hero-worship, which would make everything of personal influence in history, and, on the other, the Buckle theories, which would reduce personal influence to nothing, and make all historical movements a matter of mechanics and mathematics. "This book," he concluded, "is a very valuable and important correction of these extremely wrong theories in two directions."

Andrews's "Historical Development of Modern Europe" he considered very valuable for the reason that it goes over the ground which Fife traversed in a different way, and in a way which is both interesting and instructive, dealing with the history of Europe as a whole, gathering up the events which influenced Europe at large during the important first half of the present century, into one large view, instead of following them chronologically in the history of each distinct nation.

Poultney Bigelow's "History of the German Struggle for Liberty" was termed a piece of work rather in the style of journalism. A similar remark was applied to Andrews's "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States." Mr. Larned rated it superior to the same author's two-volume history of the United States, although partaking rather of the character of journalism than of permanent history.

Arber's "Story of the Pilgrim Fathers" was favorably noticed as the most important book of recent times connected with early New England history. In treating of Burgess's "Middle Period," in the American History Series, Mr. Larned said it was "a very difficult book to read; at least, I have found it so, and I have known others who have found it so, because the style is bad, but the matter of the history is, generally speaking, very good. It is open to the criticism, perhaps, that there is a little leaning backward in the attempt to be very impartial, as between North and South, as between slavery and anti-slavery, almost to the prejudice of the anti-slavery view, sometimes; but still, it is an honest attempt to deal fairly with those great questions; and I believe, on the whole, it deals with them more fairly than any other work I know of, or more thoughtfully, more fully, and instructively."

Mr. Larned expressed doubts whether Edward Eggleston's "Beginnings of a Nation" quite comes up to the expectations formed of it on its appearance. The chapter dealing with Roger Williams and the early history of Rhode Island he considered, however, the best treatment of that subject he knew of.

Under biography, Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" and Mahan's "Life of Lord Nelson" were ranked as almost the two most important historical books of the year.

Mr. Larned spoke of the translations of the Jesuit Relations, now being published under the guidance of Mr. Reuben Goldthwaites, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, as one of the important publications of the year, and in the general discussion, Vice President James K. Hosmer said: "It is likely to bring great fame to Mr. Thwaites, and is going to be a work of the very first historical importance, recognized, I think, as such all over the civilized world."

Mr. Larned also paid a worthy tribute to the fac-simile edition of the manuscript Bradford history, which has just been restored to America. "Generally speaking," he added, 'it seems to me that it is a little questionable to make fac similes. I doubt a good deal the expediency of such a work as that undertaken by Mr. B. F. Stevens—the production in fac simile to a very great extent of a vast amount of diplomatic correspondence by statesmen not very distinguished; but in the case of a work like the Bradford manuscript, it is well worth while to have it in fac simile."

Mr. Frederickson's First Folio—A Mystery.

On Jan. 26, 1888, Mr. William H. Fleming, a dramatic critic, delivered before the New York Shakespeare Society an address on the "Bibliography of First Folios in New York City." This really valuable paper was published subsequently in the March (1888) issue of "Shakespeariana," where it occupied seventeen pages. Mr. Fleming described thirteen first folios in the possession of the Lenox, Columbia, and Astor Libraries, and certain New York collectors, including the copies owned by Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Charles W. Frederickson, the estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy, Brayton Ives, Elihu Chauncey, Robert Hoe, Henry F. Sewall, Augustin Daly, and Joseph McDonough.

Since 1888 several of these copies have been dispersed at public auction or at private sale. Other copies have been disposed of by booksellers, the purchasers being, it may be presumed, collectors in this city. Dodd, Mead & Co. have thus sold, the writer believes, as many as three first folios, one of them being a copy which might have been described by Mr. Fleming, though, it is true, its owner lived in Brooklyn. This was the folio at one time in the well-made library of the late Abby E. Hanscom, (afterward Mrs. Pope,) which was secured for her in 1884 in London for £750. The commissions and freight charges were £45 9s. 6d.

Charles W. Frederickson, whose copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays was described in the "Bibliography of First Folios in New York City," died, as is well known, in Brooklyn. But at the time Mr. Fleming's paper was prepared he was living in Lexington Avenue, New York, and his first folio, quite naturally, was among those alluded to. Mr. Fleming, who examined nearly all of the thirteen copies which he wrote about, was not impressed with the Frederickson folio, which was, as the owner said in a letter to him, "a made-up copy, with some fac similes from the Staunton." Mr Frederickson here referred to H. Staunton's reproduction in exact fac simile, by photo-lithography, of the first folio. Of this edition, which was published in London in 1869, Mr. Frederickson had several copies. One of them sold in his first sale in 1886 for $35.

Mr. Frederickson's first folio was composed, he stated in the letter, of three copies of the 1623 edition, one of which came from Scotland, and the two others from England. It was a large copy, measuring 13 by 8¼ inches. The preliminary nine pages were not original. The lines by Ben Jonson, the portrait, the dedication, and the six following pages were all in fac simile, being taken from Staunton's reprint. The last nine pages of the text were also from Staunton; that is, from "Cymbeline," III.: iv., 51:

"Thy favor's good enough. Some jay of Italy"—to the end of "Cymbeline." With this exception, the text was all from original folios. It was not a clean copy. There were the usual grease spots, and other owners had made many manuscript notes, chiefly at the bottoms of the pages. Errors in pagination were corrected in ink. For example, in "Troilus and Cressida," Page 308, was printed 38, but altered later correctly. The corners of a number of the pages were repaired, and the volume was rebound. In conclusion, Mr. Fleming said: "It was emphatically a made-up copy, and the most favorable criticism of it is that all the text of the pages was genuine, except the last nine pages of "Cymbeline." In most copies, it may be noted, the latter part of the volume is imperfect. This is because careless handling and exposure, once the orignal cover was worn out, would affect especially the first and last pages.

Thus, it will be noticed, the late Mr. Frederickson owned in 1888 a copy of the first folio—an interesting copy, despite its imperfect state, and one whose value was surely that of the Sewall folio, which had almost the same imperfections, and brought $500. Where is that folio now? Did Mr. Frederickson sell it during his lifetime, and, if so, to whom? In the absence of knowledge of such a sale, public or private, it may be asked, then, what became of it? These are inquisitive questions, but anything of a bibliographical nature relating to a copy of the most important book in English literature is always of interest.

If Mr. Frederickson did not dispose of his first folio in some manner at present unknown, one may conclude that, because of a singular caprice, he broke it up, or that it was taken apart by some one else. This would be certainly a strange proceeding, but that it was done is apparent, for in the recent sale of the Frederickson library there was sold "a collection of plays from the first folio of 1623, with leaves from Staunton's fac simile edition inserted wherever imperfections occurred in the text." This "collection" consisted evidently of the entire text of the first folio described by Mr. Fleming in 1888, and of the text of thirty plays from another folio. In some instances, however, the plays were damaged greatly, and there were no signs of the repairs described above.

The Frederickson catalogue did not refer to the previous existence of an almost perfect first folio; it did not even say that the plays to be sold were from two folios, though that was the case; it simply arranged the plays acording to the pagination of the edition of 1623, and separated them into different lots. The present writer took the trouble to arrange the lots so as to make of them a first folio similar to the one written about in the "Bibliography." The remaining lots, of course, represented part of another folio, perhaps one of the three purchased many years ago by Mr. Frederickson. Thus arranged, the original folio, which was separated into twenty-two lots, brought $123.75; the other folio, in twenty-one lots, and in a more imperfect state, brought $72.05. One hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents is a small sum for a first folio, even though it is woefully imperfect, and it should be evident that the person who broke up the volume did not act wisely.

Plays from the first folio are sold at auction, but rarely in this manner, and, whenever such a sale occurs, are bought usually by owners of imperfect copies. This may not have been the case, however, with Mr. Ritchie, who purchased all but two of the forty-three lots sold lately. The prices realized for the portions of the broken-up folio have not been published, and should possess some interest. They were as follows: Of the comedies, "The Tempest" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" brought $2.75; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," $5.25; "Measure for Measure," $2.75; "A Comedy of Errors," $2.25; "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Love's Labor's Lost," $1.25; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," $4.50; "The Merchant of Venice," $5.25; "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "All's Well That Ends Well," $5.50; "Twelfth Night," $2.75, and "A Winter's Tale," $3.

Of the histories, "King John" fetched $2.50; "Richard the Second" and "Henry the Fourth," first and second parts, $16; "Henry the Fifth" and "Heary the Sixth," $5.50; "Richard the Third," $5.50; "Henry the Eighth," $3, and "Troilus and Cressida," $10. The tragedies brought these prices: "Coriolanus," $4.50; "Titus Andronicus," $10.50; "Romeo and Juliet" and "Timon of Athens," $13.50; "Julius Cæsar," $9; "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," $3, and "King Lear," "Othello," and "Anthony and Cleopatra," $4.50.

Appreciation of "The Choir Invisible."

Not more than a few months ago a leading English review described about in this way James Lane Allen's "A Kentucky Cardinal"; "This story is presumably about a

bird, a red bird, we think it is, which resembles the oriole, and found in the Western and Southern States." That was a purely ornithological notice. It is then pleasant to see that The London Saturday Review devotes a column and more to Mr. Allen's "Choir Invisible." The criticism begins:

"Mr. James Lane Allen is a writer who cannot well put pen to paper without revealing how finely sensitive he is to beauty. • • • Dramatically he is a tender and delicate observer and delineator of the finer passages in the enthralling duel between a man and a woman—the subtle passes, feints, and parries, the all but impalpable hits. As the painter of love scenes he would not easily find his match. Personally and reflectively he is an impassioned worshipper of nature, a historian thrilled with memories, a philosopher tempted far afield by a poet's love of images and analogies."

And the conclusion reads:

"The love scenes are beautiful. Moreover, on almost every page there sits the indefinable grace of an imagination enamored of beauty. And if Mr. Allen, in his devotion, becomes at times just a little overserious, he shares his fault with all other persons who are devoted—a sufficiently small and distinguished company."

Lauding the good taste of the thorough appreciation of The Saturday Review, we beg to differ with it in as much as relates to the concluding two lines. The writer may be right as far as English readers are concerned, but is in error as to the great company who read and admire Mr. Allen's writings in the United States, for they are neither "small nor distinguished," but many and made up of all sorts of people.

Is This a Gutenberg Bible?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in the enumeration which you made a few days ago of the Gutenberg Bibles (in the Saturday Review of Books and Art) you omitted the one in the Musée Plantin-Moretus at Antwerp. This museum, as is well known, is contained in a large building which for several centuries was occupied as a residence and printing office by Christopher Plantin and the family of his son-in-law, Moretus. This museum was opened to the public about twenty years ago, and I have several times seen there a Latin Bible which is claimed to be a Gutenberg Bible, printed in the year 1450. If this claim is erroneous, I should like very much to know it. L. A. H.

New York, July 10, 1897.

Dickens as a Father.

It is Mamie Dickens, that daughter of Charles Dickens, who was lovingly called by him "Mild Gloster," as descriptive of her amiability, who tells in the volume before us of the pleasant ways and manners of her father. It is a vivid portrait, and full of his happy traits, for he was at home the merriest of men—for no one so delighted in his home. And remember that fine dictum of Samuel Johnson's, "The size of a man's understanding may always be measured by his worth."

The only book Miss Dickens says she has read concerning her father is Foster's, but what she wants to do is to write about her father as she remembered him. Of his childhood, the knowledge she has is that possessed by the public, but she writes: "I never remember hearing him allude at any time, or under any circumstances, to those unhappy days in his life, except in the one instance of his childish love and admiration for Gad's Hill, which was destined to become closely associated with his name and works."

It was while living at Chatham that he first saw Gad's Hill. In some old spare room in Chatham he first found a store of books. There were "Roderick Random," "Peregrine Pickle," "Humphrey Clinker," "Tom Jones," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights." These, Mr. Foster tells us, were "a host of friends when he had no single friend."

When, as "a very queer little boy" for a grand walk on a holiday, he might wander where he liked, then he first saw Gad's Hill. Did he ever dream of becoming its possessor? "He would walk up and down before it, with his father, gazing at it with delight, and the latter would tell him, perhaps, if he worked hard, was industrious, and grew up to be a good man, he might some day come to live in that very house. His love for this place went through his whole life, and was with him until his death."

In the de Cerjat correspondence, Dickens tells how he came to purchase Gad's Hill. Walking past it, in company with the sub-editor of "Household Words," Dickens pointed out the house to him, and told him how his interest in Gad's Hill had begun when he was a child. The sub-editor the very next day came to see Dickens in his office, and was evidently laboring under intense excitement. "It is written," he said, "that you were to have that house at Gad's Hill." Then he explained how the evening before he had taken an old lady in to dinner, and by the merest accident had asked her: "Whether she knew Gad's Hill." "Oh, yes," she said; "I know it very well. I was a child there in the house they call Gad's Hill Place. My father was the rector, and lived there many years. He has just died, has left it to me, and I want to sell it." "So," said the sub-editor, "you must buy it, now or never."

Charles Dickens was essentially a home man; his nature was "home loving." "When he became celebrated at a very early age, as we know, all his joys and sorrows were taken home; and he found there sympathy and the companionship of his own familiar friends."

His fondness for his children his daughter thus records:

"I can remember with us, his own children, how kind, considerate, and patient he always was. But we never were afraid to go to him in any trouble, and never had a snub from him or a cross word under any circumstances. He was always glad to give us 'treats,' as he called them, and used to conceive all manner of those 'treats' for us, and if any favor had to be asked we were always sure to have a favorable answer. On these occasions my sister Katie, was generally our messenger, we others waiting outside the study door to hear the verdict."

Charles Dickens differed very much from the carelessness of many literary men.

"There never existed, I think, in all the world, a more thoroughly tidy or methodical creature than my father. He was tidy in every way—in his mind, in his handsome and graceful person, in his work, in keeping his writing table drawers, in his large correspondence—in fact, in his whole life."

How many are the feasts readers partake of when they read Dickens. Miss Dickens writes:

"In very many of my father's books there are frequent references to delicious meals, wonderful dinners, and more marvelous dishes, steaming bowls of punch, &c., which have led men to believe that he was a man very fond of the table, and, I think, no more abstemious man ever lived. In the 'Gad's Hill' days, when the house was full of visitors, he had a peculiar notion of always having the menu for the day's dinner placed on the sideboard at luncheon time. And then he would discuss every item in his fanciful, humorous way with his guests, much to this effect: 'Cock-a-leekie? Good, decidedly good. Fried soles and shrimp sauce? Good again. Croquettes of chicken? Weak, very weak; decided want of imagination here.'"

Christmas "was always a time which in our home was looked forward to with eagerness and delight." There are delightful memories Miss Dickens recalls of a visit always paid when she was a child to a toy shop in Holborn "where we were allowed to select our Christmas toys, and also any that we wished to give to our little companions." The party might be in the shop an hour or more, but Dickens never showed any impatience. Vivid are the impressions left of the rehearsals for the Christmas and New Year's parties, and of a Twelfth Night. John Leech was to be taught how to dance the polka; Katie, the elder sister, was to instruct her father.

"My father was as much in earnest about learning to take that wonderful step correctly as though there was nothing of greater importance in the world. Often he would practice gravely in a corner without either partner or music, and I remember one cold Winter's night his awakening with the fear that he had forgotten the step so strong upon him that, jumping out of bed, by the scant illumination of the old-fashioned rush-light, and to his own whistling he diligently rehearsed its 'one, two, three; one, two, three,' until he once more was secure of his knowledge."

Dickens's power of abstraction was immense. While working up his characters he lived with them. It could hardly have been otherwise. "Absolute quiet" was essential, for the slightest sound made an interruption; but, oddly enough, "in his leisure hours the bustle and noise of a great city seemed necessary to him." His brain craved the excitement of the thronged London streets and the life there. Once as a child Miss Dickens was ill, and her father suggested that she should be carried every day into his study.

"On one of these mornings I was lying on the sofa endeavoring to keep perfectly quiet while my father wrote busily and rapidly at his desk, when he suddenly jumped from his chair and rushed to a mirror which hung near, and in which I could see the reflection of some extraordinary facial contortions which he was making. He returned rapidly to his desk, wrote furiously for a few moments, and then went again to the mirror. The facial pantomime was resumed, and then, turning toward, but evidently not seeing me, he began talking rapidly in a low voice. Ceasing this soon, however, he returned once more to his desk, where he remained silently writing until luncheon time. It was a most curious experience for me, and one of which I did not until later years fully appreciate the purport. Then I knew, with his usual intensity, he had thrown himself completely into the character that he was creating, and that for the time being he had not only lost sight of his surroundings, but had actually become in action, as in imagination, the creature of his pen."

Here is a delicious bit of fooling on Dickens's part. When "Nicholas Nickleby" was published some schoolboy wrote to the author about it, and this is a part of Dickens's reply to the boy:

"I have given Squeers one cut on the neck and two on the head, at which he appeared much surprised, and began to cry, which, being a cowardly thing, is just what I should have expected of him, wouldn't you? • • • Fanny Squeers shall be attended to, depend upon it. Your drawing of her is very like, except that I do not think her hair is quite curly enough. The nose is particularly like hers, and so are the legs. She is a nasty, disagreeable thing, and I know it will make her very cross when she sees it, and what I say is that I hope it may. You will say the same I know—at least I think you will."

When "Barnaby Rudge" was being written Dickens had a raven, and so the bird introduced into the romance was taken from the life. It was "Grip's" talk and comical ways that delighted the author. But Grip took sick and died. Dickens writes of the bird's death: "We anticipated no serious results, conjecturing that a portion of the white paint he swallowed last Summer might be lingering in his vitals." A dose of castor oil was administered, and under the influence of this medicine "he recovered so far as to be able at 6 o'clock P. M. to bite Topping, the coachman." "Were they ravens who took manna to somebody in the wilderness?" speculates Dickens. "At times," he adds, "I hope they were, and at others I fear they were not, or they certainly would have stolen it by the way." Dickens expresses his regret that the bird did not explain his wishes relative to the disposal of his little property, "consisting chiefly of half pence which he had buried in different parts of the garden."

Dickens was fond of his dogs and of a cat, which was called "the master's cat," and he delighted in telling how, when he was seated late at night writing by the light of a single candle, the cat had deliberately put out the candle so that she might be petted.

Miss Dickens describes his lecturing tour, the hard work he did, and finally his death, and all is lovingly and simply told. May we not conclude by repeating what Carlyle said of the author of Pickwick, "of his rare and great worth as a brother man, a most cordial, sincere, clear-sighted, quickly decisive, just, and loving man," and he was, too, the fondest, kindest of fathers.

MY FATHER AS I RECALL HIM. By Mamie Dickens. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

End of the Ashburnham Sale, Part I.

TOTALS FOR EACH DAY AND FOR ALL DAYS, AND THE RECORDS BROKEN.

Below will be found reports of the second four of the eight days given in London to the sale of the first part of the Ashburnham library. The following table gives the totals for these days as well as for the first four days, as reported in the London newspapers:

First day's sale	£2,500
Second day's sale	1,950
Third day's sale	9,800
Fourth day's sale	2,770
Fifth day's sale	1,295
Sixth day's sale	5,238
Seventh day's sale	4,418
Eighth day's sale	1,150

In the final casting up of the accounts it was found, with errors corrected, that the grand total for the eight days was £30,151 10s. As there were 1,683 lots sold this makes an average of nearly £18 per lot. Students of such facts have recalled that hitherto the highest average was obtained by the disposal, in 1884, of the Syston-Park library, when 2,110 lots brought £28,000, or £13 5s. per lot. The next highest average was that of the Seillière library, sold in 1887, 1,140 lots realizing £14,944, or about £13 2s. per lot.

But it is held to be scarcely fair to compare the Ashburnham collection with either of those two libraries, as the Seillière was admittedly only the choicer portion of the fine assemblage of the Baron, while nearly every lot in the Syston-Park library was of importance. Eliminating from the Ashburnham collection the hundreds of lots which realized less than £1 each, the average would be nearer £40 than £18.

Regarding the library as a purely commercial speculation, The London Times points out that its interest is still more striking. The late Earl was in the habit of recording the price which he paid for nearly every book. The 1,683 lots in the first portion cost about £12,000, which shows a profit of something like £18,000. Had this library been formed a century or two ago, when Caxtons and monuments of the early printers generally were to be picked up for trifles, the extraordinary profit would not have been so surprising; but it is entirely the formation of quite recent times, when rare and beautiful books have been fully appreciated.

In another way the sale has broken a record. The total for the third day of £9,800 was the largest amount ever realized at auction for a single day's sale of printed books. The next highest was the seventh day of the Syston-Park sale, when the total was £7,471. That total of £9,800 for the third day showed a profit of £3,000 over and above the amount originally spent for the books by the late Earl.

Fifth Day's Sale.—The books offered this day, including nine breviaries, of which the more important were a vellum copy of the very rare Breviary of the Camuldules, Venice, 1514, £30 10s.

A copy on thin vellum of the "Breviarium Secundem Morem et Consuetudinem Romanae Curiae," Venice, 1490, £27.

A fine copy of the extremely rare edition of Cardinal Quignon's Roman Breviary, Venice, 1547, with the revised preface to Pope Paul III., and afterward suppressed and prohibited by the Council of Trent, £19. An imperfect copy of the "Deutsch-Römische Brevier," printed at Venice in 1518, at the expense of Christopher Count of Frangepane and Appollonia his wife, £21.

A perfect copy of the Salisbury Breviary, London, 1556, £29.

B. de Breydenbach, "Sanctarum Peregrinationem in Montem Syon," 1486, first edition, with all the woodcuts of the original issues, £48.

St. Bridget, "Revelationes Coelestis," Lübeck, one of sixteen copies on vellum, and formerly in the Hospital of St. Bridget at Bajas, £71.

H. Broughton, "A Concent of Scripture," on vellum, 1596, £25; this volume contains the earliest specimens of copper-plate engraving executed in England.

Robert Burton, "The Anatomy of Melancholy," Oxford, 1621, first edition, £22.

Julius Cæsar, "Commentariorum de Bello Gallico," printed by Jenson at Venice, 1471, £34.

Dr. John Caius, or Kay, "Of English Dogges, the diversities, the names, the natures, and the properties," "newly drawne into Englishe," by Abraham Fleming, London, 1576, £39.

P. Calandras, "De Arithmetica (sic) Opusculum," Florence, 1491, first edition of this extremely rare work on arithmetic, £27.

R. Calef, "More Wonders of the Invisible World," 1700, a very rare work, treating chiefly of witches in New England in opposition to Cotton Mather, £22.

Caton, "The Prologue or Proheyme of the book Cullid Caton," printed by Caxton in 1483, not quite perfect, £235.

A portion of Caxton's edition of "Tullius de Senectute," 1481, very rare, £102.

Cecco D'Ascoli, "Lo Illustro Poeta Cecho Dascoli," Venice, 1501, £50.

Cervantes, "Don Quixote," 1612-20, translated by Thomas Shelton, in two volumes; the first part is of the genuine first edition (of which only one copy, that of Mr. Yates Thompson, was supposed to be known,) £106. Two other copies of the first edition of "Don Quixote," each dated 1620, realized £28 and £35, respectively.

The day's sale gave a total of £1,795 14s.

Sixth Day's Sale.—The chief interest on this day was centred in the various editions of Chaucer, which realized the following prices: "The Boke of the Tales of Caunterburye," black letter, long lines, oaken boards, modern plain brown morocco, 1478. Caxton's first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," an extremely rare book, only two perfect copies being known. This copy has 357 leaves out of the proper number of 372. The first leaf is defective, and the six following pages are inlaid, and many are supplied from a shorter copy, £720.

Caxton's second edition, 1484, of the same book, a poor copy, £300.

"The Canterbury Tales," black letter, long lines and double columns, woodcuts, modern plain brown morocco, gilt and gauffred edges, printed by R. Pynson, 1493. This rare edition, of which the only perfect copy known was in Lord Spencer's library, is generally regarded as the first production of Pynson's press. It was the Roxburgne copy, then Heber's, at whose sale it was purchased by the late Earl of Ashburnham for £60 18s. It now brought £223.

"The Boke of Chaucer named Caunterburye Tales," black letter, double columns, woodcuts, modern brown morocco, with blind stamped ornaments, 1498. A remarkably fine copy of the second issue of Chaucer from Wynkyn de Worde's press. It is said in a note in the flyleaf, in the writing of the late Earl of Ashburnham, to be the only perfect copy known. The Colophon is on the reverse of "3, after which is a leaf woodcut of the Pilgrims at dinner, with Caxton's device on the reverse, followed by "a lytyll moralized treatyse compiled by Dan John Lydgat, sometime Monke of Bury," with Caxton's devise on the last leaf. Dunn Gardner's copy was sold for £245 in 1854. This copy went for £1,000.

Caxton's "Chronicles of England," black letter, long lines, (long commas,) with signs, "emprynted by me William Caxton in thabbey of Westmestre," October 8, 1482. "The Descripcion of Britayne," black letter, long lines, without marks, "fynysshede by me William Caxton the xviii day of August the yare of our Lord God MCCCCLXXX," in one volume, new brown morocco, blind stamped ornaments. The "Chronicles" in this volume is the excessively rare second edition, with the long commas, of which Blades only enumerates seven copies, including this one, all of which are imperfect. This wants the last four leaves, two of which are supplied in printed fac simile. The "Descripcion" has three leaves in fac simile. The copy went for £610.

"Here begynneth the Table of the present booke intytled the Book of the Oure of Chyvalry or Knyghthode." "Here endeth the book of thordre of Chyvalry which book is translaed out of Frennshe in to Englysshe at a requet of a gentyl and noble esquyer by me William Caxton, dwellynge in Westmynstre," 1483-5, a very rare production of Caxton's press; only three other copies are enumerated by Blades. It was Lord Lovat's copy, for which the late Earl of Ashburnham paid £55 10s. in 1852. It was sold for £345.

"The Boke named Corydale or the Fower Last Thinges," black letter, without marks, twenty-eight and twenty-nine lines to a page, capitals painted in red, contemporary oaken boards, stamped leather. Of this excessively rare Caxton book Blades notes ten copies only, five of which are imperfect. The present copy wants all the quarternion; the last leaf is slightly wormed; but it is a large and genuine copy, with rough edges, measuring 11⅝ by 8½ inches. On two flyleaves at the end is a very interesting contemporary English ballad, entitled "A Balad myde at London when my Lorde Prince Arthur was met by a flotte havyng moche money, &c.," consisting of thirty-four lines with the refrain "London thou art the flower of Cities all." The book brought £700.

The day's sale produced £5,238 14s.

Seventh Day's Sale—Dante, "La Commedia," edizione prima, 1472, three large painted ornamental initials, blue morocco, full gilt ornamental back on au pointillé ground, sides richly tooled in various ornaments, double, with yellow morocco, blind and gilt dentelles. This edition of the whole Divina Commedia is generally regarded as the most ancient known with a date. It is a fine and perfect copy with the blanks. The Sunderland copy sold for £48. The present copy brought £142.

"Dictes or Sayings of the Philosophers," black letter, long lines, without folios, catchwords, or signatures, capitals painted in red, Russia gilt, "Here endeth the book named the dictes or sayenges of the philosophres emprynted by one William Caxton at Westmester the yere of Oure Lorde MCCCCLXXVII. which booke is late translated out of Frennshe into Englyssh by the noble and puissant Lorde Antone Erle of Ryvyers 1477." The excessively rare first edition of Caxton's Dictes or Sayings, a complete copy, of which Blades mentions only four. It contains seventy-six leaves, of which the first is blank; three pages are slightly defective in the centre, and the last eight are wormed; there are some manuscript notes and signatures in margins. The work went for £1,320.

"Les Troys premiers Livres de l'Histoire de Diodore Sicilien Historiographe Grec,"

1536, ruled in red, title within architectural border, very fine full-page woodcut of Francis I. listening to the reading of a book, large and small ornamental initials, and Geoffrey Tory's device of the "Pot Cassé" on last leaf, old French yellow morocco, full gilt, floreate back, broad ornamental floreate borders inside and out, printed on vellum. This copy belonged to François de Bourbon, Duc d'Estouteville, grand uncle of Henry IV.; his arms (with those of Estouteville) are emblasoned on reverse of title, together with his motto, "Non est mortale quod opto." The price at which it fell was £151.

"Doctrinal of Sapyence the whyche is ryght utile and prouffytable to alle Crysten Men, why the is translated out of Frenshe into Englysshe by Wyllyam Caxton at Westmester, fynyssed the vii. day of May the yere of Our Lord MCCCCLXXXIX." Of this extremely rare Caxton book, Blades enumerates only four perfect copies (this one was not known to him.) This copy is perfect except the first leaf and the last, which are in fac simile by Harris, and is a fine, large, and clean copy. It went for £668.

Durandus, "Rationale Divinorum Officiorum," printed upon vellum, editio princeps (1459.) This rare book, as is well known, is the third book with a date printed with movable metal types. This copy formerly belonged to the Duke of Sussex; it is a fine copy, but eleven leaves have been supplied from a smaller copy; there are some ornamental initials and the capitals are painted in red. It brought £320.

Albrecht Dürer, a collection of sixty-two engravings on various subjects, dated 1497 to 1519, brilliant original impressions in early states; all the margins are cut off, and they are mounted in a scrap book bound in red morocco gilt, by Hering. It sold for £350.

Du Saix, "Lesperon de Discipline," 1532, finely printed within elegant Renaissance borders, two volumes in one, green morocco, full gilt floreate back, elegant ornamental frame sides, double, with red morocco, with rich dentelles, gauffred edges, by Koehler. Printed upon vellum, in immaculate condition. This was the Yenjeniz copy, and is the only one on vellum mentioned by Brunet; it was afterward Callhava's, in whose sale it was sold for 2,100f. It now went for £190.

The total for this day was £4,418 6s.

Eighth Day's Sale—Sigismondo Fanti Ferrarese, "Triompho di Fortuno," printed at Venice by Giunta, 1527, an exceedingly rare book with remarkable woodcuts—£30.

"Fior di Virtu Hystoriato," Florence, 1519, with numerous outline woodcuts—£34.

John Foxe, "Actes and Monuments of these Latter and Perilous Dayes," 1562-63, a complete (and as such probably unique) copy of the first edition of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs"—£150.

Jean Froissart, "Le Premier (le Second et le Tiers) volume des Chronique de France, Dangleterre, Descoce," &c., Paris, undated, an extremely rare copy on vellum, the three volumes containing altogether 165 finely painted and illuminated miniatures—£190.

The total for this, the final day, was £1,150 18s.

The New Letters of Napoleon I.

Not long ago, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a brief summary was presented of unpublished letters of Napoleon I., which had been discovered by M. Léon Lecestre, a curator of the French archives. A first volume has just been published by "Plon," and a second is to follow.

It seems that in 1869, by order of Louis Napoleon, these letters were suppressed. It looks, too, as if the correspondence which was printed then had been cooked. The dressing up of this correspondence had been confided to Prince Napoleon, who was Chairman of a committee whose duty it was to edit the edition of 1869, which accordingly appeared in thirty-two volumes. It was advanced at that time that a number of these letters were of little importance, and gave no additional historic facts. Prince Napoleon added: "One can never be certain that a collection of this kind can ever be complete."

It may be remembered that some thirty years ago, M. Taine, suspecting that many of the letters were of historic importance, had entered into a discussion about them, but without any avail, as to their production. M. Taine had the best reasons to know how numerous were these letters. From some intimations given, it is possible that he had read some of them. What he believed was that there were in all as many as 80,000 letters, notes, and memoranda. If then, 30,000 had been published, what were in the 40,000 or 50,000 other letters? Of course, curiosity was excited. Prince Napoleon insisted that there were only 22,067 documents signed by Napoleon. Certainly there was story telling.

In M. Lecestre's first volume there are 300 unpublished Napoleonic letters, and the second will contain probably twice as many. With Napoleon, the end justified the means, and he would brook no resistance. His enemies, whether Generals, Bishops, Chouans, or émigrés, were to be done away with—if not by fair means, at least by foul ones. To be opposed to him in any way was to be a personal enemy. He would have arrested the Generals Lahorie, Donnedieu, and Malet. In the George conspiracy he thought that the Duc de Rivière was the leading mind, and he tells Fouché to so arrange it that the Duke's mistress shall give away her lover's secrets. "The most extravagant ways," writes Napoleon, "will be the best."

It looks as if the Emperor had no squeamishness of conscience as to torture. In one case, that of high treason, if the correspondence can be trusted, a prisoner, Picot by name, was subjected to the thumb screws. Admirers of Napoleon have steadfastly denied that he ever resorted to torture. But here is an order sent Soult to arrest some seafaring people who were believed to have communicated with the English:

If the fisherman refuses to speak you must squeeze his thumbs in the lock of a musket * * * as is done in the case of persons charged with espionage.

Napoleon seems to have been always on the alert for conspiracies in France. We all know his dislike for Mme. de Staël and how he shipped her off to Coppet. In the correspondence he never ceases berating her. In 1807 he thinks that Prince Augustus of Prussia and Mme. de Staël are plotting against him, and he writes to Marshal Victor:

I am not astonished, because he [Augustus] is a dull mind. He spent his time courting Mme. de Staël at Coppet, and of course could only pick up bad habits with her. Send word to him that at the first mischievous remarks he utters you will lock him up in a castle and will send Mme. de Staël to console him. There are no men so cringing as these Princes of Prussia.

From what we know of Prince Augustus he indeed was the most stupid of men, and had he been locked up with the clever Mme. de Staël her punishment would have been of the cruelest.

Some of the methods employed by Napoleon are of the worst, that is, when he wants to get rid of a troublesome person. He thus writes to Talleyrand about the Spanish Prince in 1808: "If the Prince of Asturias should form an attachment with any pretty person there would be no drawback, as this would supply another means of watching him."

As to his tools, Napoleon had a contempt for them, and the wily and astute Talleyrand he estimated at his exact valuation. He writes thus to his Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Your mission is honorable enough. To receive three illustrious personages and amuse them is quite in keeping with your character." As to that Pope who had called him "an actor," he wrote in 1809: "I will spare the Pope no longer. He is a raving madman and must be locked up."

How Napoleon scolded, nagged, and browbeat his brothers, the puppets he had pushed up into thrones. Here are parts of a letter written by the Emperor to the King of Westphalia. Jerome, it seems, had been bragging how he was going to outwit the Austrians.

Napoleon thus takes his brother by the ear:

"I have seen your order of the day, which makes you the laughing stock of Austria, Germany, and France. Have you no friend about you to tell you a few plain truths? You are King and brother to the Emperor. These are ridiculous titles in time of war. You must be a soldier altogether, a soldier, and nothing but a soldier. * * * One must encamp with the vanguard, be day and night on horseback, march along in the van to pick up news, or else remain in one's harem. You make war like a satrap. Is it from me—good God—you have learnt that? From me, who, with an army of 200,000 men, keep at the head of my skirmishers? People are provoked with you. Kienmayer, with 12,000 men, has laughed at you and your ridiculous pretensions, has slipped away from you, and has fallen upon Junot. You have a lot of pretensions, some little mind, a few good qualities, but these are marred by fatuity, an extreme presumption, and no knowledge of the fitness of things. * * * Wage war like a young soldier wishing to earn glory and reputation, and try to deserve the rank you have reached, and the esteem of France and Europe, who are watching you. And, by God, do write and speak in a seemly manner if you can."

In other words, Napoleon dubbed his brother Jerome as a fondaron and no soldier. Poor Jerome! You might have seen him in 1858-9, a tottering old man, assuming his position as Governor of the Invalides.

This correspondence shows particularly Napoleon's hatred of a free press, and he thus scolds at Bertin, who was founder of The Journal des Débats:

"His (Bertin's) life will not be safe unless he gives up all political influence. It is really time that those who indirectly or directly were with the Bourbons should remember the story in the Bible—what David did against the race of Achab. This remark holds good for M. de Chateaubriand and his clique."

The Emperor might have been like his German brother, "Su per grammaticum," for Napoleon's spelling was ambiguous, but he certainly slips up here in Biblical knowledge, writing "David" in the place of Jehu.

In the volume to come there may be much that it contains relative to Napoleon's correspondence with one of the worst men who ever lived, and his name was Fouché.

Essays by Hamilton Gibson.*

This handsomely bound, beautifully printed and illustrated volume, with an appreciative and gracefully written introduction by Mr. Barnet Phillips, entitled "A Naturalist's Boyhood," is made up of a charming series of essays written by the lamented artist and author on insects, birds, and tree and plant life, which originally appeared in Harper's Young People and other publications, and which are consequently well known to that portion of the reading public, at least, who delight in stories of nature, and who loved and appreciated Gibson's keen insight into and love of nature and his delicate and delicious fancy.

The essays were designed more especially for children, but were found equally as charming and delightful by children of a larger growth, who will now be pleased to have them preserved in this attractive form. As Mr. Phillips well says: "I am enjoying a book, a picture, a statue, or, say, a piece of music. I know these to be the finished works of the man or the woman, but I invariably hark back to the boy or the girl. What I want to discover is the precise time in the lives of certain boys and girls when the steel first struck the flint, the spark flew, and out streamed that jet of fire which never afterward was extinguished." Mr. Gibson, Mr. Phillips tells us, first found this spark when he picked up a chrysalis and a butterfly fluttered out. Perhaps the best known and liked of these naturalists' essays are "Prof. Wiggler," "Mr. and Mrs. Tumblebug," "Luck in Clovers," and "Riddles in Flowers."

*EYE SPY. Afield with Nature Among Flowers and Animate Things. By William Hamilton Gibson. Illustrated by the author. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

News of the Libraries.

An interesting coincidence in connection with the International Library Conference, which has been held in London during the present week, is the fact that at the head of the American delegation are both the President and Secretary of the American Library Association. These are, respectively, Justin Winsor and Melvil Dewey. The singular feature is that just twenty years ago, when the first International Library Conference was held in London, the same men occupied the positions they are now honored with in the American Library Association, and were also the leading representatives from this country to the conference of 1877. Our Library Association could have no more experienced or efficient officers in those two responsible positions, and it must be admitted that excellent wisdom was shown at the recent Philadelphia meeting in the choice of all the officers for the ensuing year. The others are: Vice Presidents—Rutherford P. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Hannah P. James, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. M. Crunden, St. Louis; Recorder—Miss Helen E. Haines of this city; Treasurer—Gardner M. Jones, Salem, Mass.

The conference and annual meeting of the American Library Association next year will be held at Chautauqua Lake, and the date will probably be much later than has usually been the custom, possibly not being earlier than September. In connection with the choosing of a rallying point for 1898 it may be interesting to mention a little incident that occurred during the late meeting, which shows conclusively that librarians are just as liable as any one else to be influenced by the charm of manner and language, gracefully and enthusiastically used. Atlanta made a strong bid for the 1898 meeting, and the cause of that city was nobly championed by a typical representative of the fair women of the South, Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Young Men's Library Association in Atlanta. The grace of her discourse, as well as her many reasonable arguments, came very near winning her the victory, and, had the vote been taken at the time, more than one librarian in this city has expressed the belief that Atlanta would have received an overwhelming majority of votes. But the vote was not taken until the next day, and the chief reason why Atlanta lost was the fact that three successive city meetings had been held in warm weather, and a change to a cooler and quieter locality seemed desirable for another year. Miss Mary E. Hazeltine of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., presented the argument for Chautauqua Lake, and it was strongly seconded by Melvil Dewey. So, although Atlanta lost, Miss Wallace's graceful speech remained in the memory of every delegate as one of the unexpected pleasant incidents of the conference, and she won the friendship of all. The final vote, however, was close, standing about 53 for Atlanta to 70 for Chautauqua Lake.

Miss May S. Cutler, Vice Director of the New York State Library School at Albany, who is well known in the literary world, not only for the excellent work she has accomplished in the school, but for her activity in other lines of literary management, was married on the 1st of this month to the Rev. Edward M. Fairchild of Troy. Mr. Fairchild is deeply interested in library work, and at the Philadelphia meeting a paper on children's books by him was read. Mrs. Fairchild will not sever her connection with the State School.

It will be gratifying news to those who may have literary studies to pursue in the city this Summer, to learn that neither the Lenox nor the Astor Library will be closed. This will be the first time, we think, in their history that both have remained open all Summer. In the past it has been the custom for each to be closed from two to four weeks. The hours for the Summer will be the same also, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at evening, except Sundays and holidays, but the first holiday now will be Labor Day, Sept. 6. In speaking of this Summer opening, Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, said it was one more step toward giving New York a public library in every sense of the word.

"I realize," he stated, "that a perfect public library should be open for the convenience of the people, not only every day in the year, but also on Sundays and evenings. This we cannot entirely accomplish yet, as it would require a second staff of librarians and assistants, and our facilities are not yet equal to that. But in time I hope it may come. The Summer opening is one more step in the right direction, for we want to make the library in all respects as convenient and serviceable as possible for all who wish to use it."

Dr. Billings admitted that the closing of the Columbia University library during the Summer, incident to its removal to its new building on Morningside Heights, had in some measure influenced the present step. The Columbia Library, formerly, has always been open right through the year and was a great convenience for Summer work. Now that the start has been made it is not likely that the Lenox and Astor Libraries will ever be closed again during the Summer months.

The New York Society Library in University Place is also going to be more available to its members this Summer than before, for it will remain open every day until 5 o'clock, Sundays, of course, excepted. Last year the rooms were closed at noon during the Summer. While the daily library work itself will not be very great during these two months, the library staff will be busy in cataloguing the books, principally those since about 1850, as no thorough catalogue has ever been prepared of the additions since that time. There are in the neighborhood of 50,000 volumes to be classified, and that means considerable careful work to do well.

One of the special book departments to which the John Crerar Library of Chicago, recently opened, will give particular attention, is that on physical education. The special field of the library is to be the natural, physical, and social sciences, and physical education finds its proper place among them. The books upon this subject are being collected through the aid and advice of the Chicago Training School, and will include works on hygiene, anthropometry, athletics, gymnastics, aquatics, and physical training in general. All the current periodicals, American and foreign, bearing on the subject, are to be placed in the reading room.

The Chicago Training School will have a separate card catalogue of all books on this subject, so that they may be easily available to the students. The school is situated near the library.

"It may be somewhat of a surprise to learn," said a librarian who keeps well informed on that particular work throughout the country, "that Pennsylvania is the most backward State in the Union in library progress. Outside of Philadelphia and some of the other large cities there are no laws or regulations aiming to promote library development. Even if a village or town wished to start a public library it would have to receive a special act of the Legislature. It is no secret that one reason why the Library Association chose Philadelphia for its last meeting was the hopes that from the results of the meeting Pennsylvania, as a State, might give more attention to library expansion."

The same informant stated that, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, more libraries in Iowa received State aid than in any other State. Library interest has been developed rapidly there within recent years, and it is chiefly due to the activity of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which has stirred up the minds of the people to the benefits of small libraries. As a result many new ones have been started recently, and the State has enacted wise library laws. While the women are chiefly responsible for library interest in Iowa, in Illinois it is just the opposite, for in that State the men have agitated the subject with a great deal of success. Wisconsin is also extending her library service, and has recently passed an act authorizing a State Library Commissioner. Oregon, Washington, and California are alive to library needs, and have taken an especial interest in establishing and supporting school libraries.

Under William Morris's Influence.+

The Roycroft Press has been compared to the Kelmscott Press and to the early Venetian books, and somewhat vociferously challenges comparison with these. There are points of resemblance. Mr. Elbert Hubbard has very sensibly indulged his fancy for handsome paper, for simple covers, and for stout workmanship, and has preferred to print limited editions, involving care and expense, rather than cheaper editions that should be less an ornament to the shelf. This is certainly a praiseworthy taste in these commercial times, although we suspect that by means of his noticeable bookmaking, Mr. Hubbard has been able to sell many specimens of literature that would have remained unhonored and unknown had they been hidden between decent green cloth covers and printed upon smooth paper. Nor are the volumes less salable for their imitation of the accidents as well as of the essentials of the early printing.

This would be well enough if the imitation were made, as it is with the Kelmscott

+THESE PAGES RECOUNT LITTLE JOURNEYS MADE TO THE HOMES OF RUSKIN AND TURNER. By Elbert Hubbard. Done into a book at the Roycroft Printing Shop that is in East Aurora, N. Y., U. S. A. 1896.

THIS THEN IS UPLAND PASTURES. Being Some Outdoor Essays Dealing with the Beautiful Things That the Spring and Summer Bring. By Adeline Knapp. Done into a book at the Roycroft Printing Shop in East Aurora, N. Y. 1897.

Press, in the spirit of the early art. Whether or not we can recall the fine sincerity of the first days, the patient labor devoted to the beauty of the result, and quite untinged by self-consciousness, we can, if we care as Mr. Morris cared, work for beauty and spare no effort to attain it. Historated capitals and illuminated borders are worth nothing unless the designs are made with knowledge and skill, and the color added with an educated appreciation of the effect upon the page. We find little of this in the decorations to the text of "Upland Pastures" and the "Ruskin and Turner" book. Remembering the lovely ornament with which Mr. Morris illuminated the Omar Khayyam from which specimen pages have just been reproduced in Scribner's Magazine, it is easy to realize how undecorative are such designs as the bunches of flowers at the beginning and end of "Upland Pastures," and the little windmill on the index page of the "Ruskin and Turner."

And if we compare these with such beautiful designs as may be seen in the old illuminated manuscripts—a "Book of Hours" of the thirteenth century French, for example, with its floriated border, in which each blossom is lovingly and exquisitely portrayed, or a psalter in which the miniatures contain figures stiff and archaic enough, but instinct with reverent endeavor—then we feel that Mr. Hubbard is too content with inferiority. If nobleness does indeed put obligations upon us, a bookmaker who can appreciate good craftsmanship should tolerate only good art.

But Mr. Hubbard's standard of taste in ornament is perhaps explained by his standard of taste in literature. He does not fear to put into the mouth of the man who wrote "The Stones of Venice" such phrases as "considerable more." He does not hesitate to testify to his observation of American customs by telling his readers that "only Americans give a rat-a-tat-tat," whereas the English let the knocker fall but once, and by complaining that in American hotels we have "gongs that are fiercely beaten at stated times by gentlemen of color, just as they are supposed to do in their native Congo jungles," so that we cannot get up or eat at the hours we choose, forgetting to add, "at least 'tis so in East Aurora."

And in his more or less hackneyed accounts of the famous lives of Ruskin and Turner he selects for detailed comment the most disagreeable and intimate incidents, such as the domestic infelicity of Ruskin and the traditional story of Turner's difficulty with his "fiance"—as Mr. Hubbard elects to call her. This book is illustrated by photogravures of Turner masterpieces, which add very much to its beauty and interest and will make it seem desirable to many.

The smaller book, ("Upland Pastures,") by Adeline Knapp, is a mingling of botany and sentiment that is not without virtue, although the eye of the writer is somewhat too ready to "read omens where it goes." It is Emerson the wise who says that "the shows of day, the dewy morning, the rainbow, mountains, orchards in blossom, stars, moonlight, shadows in still water and the like, if too eagerly hunted, become shows merely, and mock us with their unreality"; and this penetrating criticism applies to three-fourths of the books written about nature. It is, however, infinitely better eagerly to hunt the secret of the morning than to hunt the less innocent secrets of human life, and since it seems that we all must write, one who steals away to the fields for her theme and writes of them lovingly is sure of attaining a certain charm.

John Morley on Machiavelli.

Will we ever give Niccolo Machiavelli his full valuation? Shall we follow Diderot, who said that the Italian taught potentates the way to be scoundrels?

Mr. John Morley chose Machiavelli as his subject and delivered a lecture about him recently at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, and what Mr. Morley said has been embodied in a small volume published by the Macmillan Company.

If the Church tolerated Machiavelli, some of the Popes being followers of this rusé Italian's methods, nevertheless in 1557 his writings were put on the Index. There were both honest Catholics and Protestants who hated Machiavelli and his tortuous ways. Mr. Morley said:

"While both of them railed at him, Catholic and Protestant each reviled the other as Machiavellist. * * * In England Royalists called him an atheist, and Roundheads called him a Jesuit. * * * Whenever a bad name floated into currency, it was flung at Machiavelli, and his own name counted among the worst that could be flung at a bad man. Averroes for a couple of centuries became a conventional label for a scoffer and an atheist, and Machiavelli, though he cared no more for the abstract problems that exercised the Moslem thinkers than he would have cared for the inward sanctities of Thomas à Kempis, was held up to odium as an Averroist."

In English we have retained to-day that phrase, "a Machiavellian policy." That great men and the larger and more liberal minded have studied Machiavelli and even found some good in him is possible.

As to the Florentine's literary merit, Mr. Morley thus eulogizes it:

"He has the highest of all the virtues that prose writing can possess—save the half-dozen cases in literature of genius with unconquerable wings—he is simple, unaffected, direct, vivid, and rational. He possesses the truest of all forms of irony, which consists in literal statement, and of which you are not sure whether it is irony of naïveté. He disentangles his thought from the fact so skillfully and cleanly that it looks almost obvious. Nobody has ever surpassed him in the power of throwing pregnant vigor into a single concentrated word. Of some pages it has been well said that they are written with the point of a stiletto. He uses few of our loud, easy words of praise and blame, he is not often sorry or glad, he does not smile and he does not scold, he is seldom indignant and he is never surprised. He has not even the mastering human infirmity of trying to persuade. His business is that of the clinical lecturer, explaining the nature of the malady, the proper treatment, and the chances of recovery. He strips away the flowing garments of convention and commonplace; closes his will against sympathy and feeling, ignores pity as an irrelevance, just as the operating surgeon does."

As to Machiavelli's insight into human character, his own mind was warped by his surroundings:

"Like most of those who take a pride in seeing human nature as it is, Machiavelli only saw half of it. We must remember the atmosphere of craft, suspicion, fraud, violence, in which he had moved, with Borgias, Medici, Pope Julius, Maximilian, Louis XII., and the reckless factions of Florence. His estimate was low. Mankind are more prone to evil than to good."

Certainly Machiavelli's methods of governing a State were pitiless. How much of a moralist he was is doubtful. He believed in the preservation of the State, indifferent as to the ways:

"The preservation of the State is equally the one end, reason of State equally the one adequate and sufficient test and justification of the means. The 'Prince' deals with one problem, the 'Discourses' with the other, but the spring for Machiavelli's political inspirations is the same, to whatever type of rule they apply—the secular state supreme; self-interest, and self-regard, avowed as the single principles of State action; material force the master-key to civil policy. Clear intelligence backed by unsparing will, unflinching energy, remorseless vigor, the brain to plan and the hand to strike—here is the salvation of States, whether monarchies or republics. The spirit of humility and resignation that Christianity had brought into the world he contemns and repudiates. That whole scheme of the Middle Ages in which invisible powers rule all our mortal affairs he dismisses. Calculation, courage, fit means for resolute ends, human force—only these can rebuild a world in ruins."

After all, as we look at it to-day, and must look at it, it is justice which rules the State, whether there be at the head a President or an Emperor, and so Machiavelli's "reasons for upholding the State" fall to the ground:

"Napoleon, a Caesar Borgia on a giant scale, deliberately called evil good and good evil, and, almost alone among the past masters of all the arts of violence and fraud, he sacrificed pity, humanity, faith, religion, and public law, less for the sake of the State than to satisfy his own ravening egotism and exorbitant passion for personal domination. Napoleon, Charles IX., the Committee of Public Safety, would all have justified themselves by reason of State, and the Bartholomew massacre, the September massacres, and the murder of the Duc d'Enghien only show what reason of State may come to in any age in the hands of the practical logician with a knife in his grasp."

Bad Art in the Yellow Book.*

"Most anything will do," may be the answer the editor of The Yellow Book gives to the artist who furnishes illustrations for this publication. Outside the volume as a challenge on the yellow cover are two fighting cocks, with all kinds of undulating tail feathers, but with very poorly developed spurs.

Let us make three or four exceptions to the general run of the poor prints, and say that Mr. Muirhead Bone's "Old Houses Off the Dry Gate, Glasgow," is excellent, and so are D. Y. Cameron's "Vanity." E. P. Pimlott's "A Shepherd Boy" and Pallen Wilson's "An Eastern Town." All the rest are rubbish. Why in the contents the other pictures are indicated as art, we cannot conceive. Ethel Reed, who is highly capable, has evidently sent to The Yellow Book her poorest sketches—those of an undeveloped period. The very worst are the dreadful things called "A Fairy Prince" and "A Masque," which are so poor in conception, drawing, and everything else that even "the art department" of a yellow fake New York journal would turn up its nose at them.

It is past our comprehension how or why such absolutely poor work is used. We still hold to the idea that in the majority of cases where the editor of The Yellow Book wants a sketch he says, "Oh, give me something or other that has been declined as not good enough by some other publisher. We always can find room for absolute mediocrity. We like it."

The stories in this volume show, however, a decided improvement. The Yellow Book does not favor the short story with a definite conclusion. The reader must draw his own conclusion. Mr. Henry Harland's "Merely Players" is nicely and delicately worked up, and you like the woman with the red hair. Was the one with the carroty looks Marguerite the Queen, and Ferdinand Augustus, was he her King? A very nice story, too, is J. A. Blaikie's "The Other Anna," which tells of a studio frivol with a capital conclusion. The Yellow Book has

*THE YELLOW BOOK. An Illustrated Quarterly. Vol. XIII. London: Elkin Mathews and John Lane, The Bodley Head.

a liking for dolorous verse and modern made ballads, and some of these are like tailors' misfits, very baggy at times, and skimped at others. Anyhow the literary portion of this Yellow Book is a decided improvement on former publications.

Literary and Art Sales.

Among rare stamps sold recently in London the following may be mentioned: Ceylon, first issue, 4d. rose, £10 10s.; British Central Africa, £25 blue, £6 6s.; Oil Rivers, provisional, 5s. on 2d. unused, £6; Oil Rivers, 10s. on 5d. unused, £10; Oil Rivers, 20s. on 1s. unused, £40; New Brunswick, 1s. violet, fine, £21; Newfoundland, 1s. orange cut close, £9; Newfoundland, 1s. carmine cut close, £10; Nova Scotia, 1s. dark violet, superb, £32; New Zealand, watermark N. Z. 1d. brown, a pair, £30; Bahamas, no watermark, 4d. rose unused, £12; British Honduras, 5 cents on 1s. gray unused, £26; British Honduras, "Two" in black on 1s. gray unused, £45; British Honduras, "6" in black on 10c., inverted, unused, £20; Nevis, lithographed, 6d. olive unused, £9 15s.; Nevis, lithographed, 1s. green, an unused strip of three imperforate vertically, £17; Turk's Island, 1s. prune, £18 10s.

It is supposed that rare coins are more readily sold in England than in the United States, otherwise a fine numismatic collection, "said to have belonged to a gentleman of New York," would not have been disposed of in London. Among these coins put up at auction were a Thurium tetradrachm, B. C. 390-350, very rare, the head of Pallas on obverse being regarded as one of the most beautiful in Greek art—£8 5s.; Syracuse tetradrachm, B. C. 500-478, female head to right, of archaic type—£11 10s.; another, B. C. 466-406, female head with hair in sakkos—£13 10s.; another, B. C. 405-345, female head to left, hair rolled—£17 10s.; another, B. C. 466-406, by Eukleides, female head wearing earring and plain necklace—£11; Syracuse dekadrachm, B. C. 405-345, by Evaenetos, head of Persephone to left—£29; Syracuse hemidrachm, B. C. 405-345, by Eukleides, head of Pallas in Phrygian helmet—£10 2s., and Elis stater, B. C. 480-420, eagle standing to right, wings spread, struggling with serpent—£21 5s.

Some great old mezzotints, after Sir Joshua, were sold in London recently: Waldegrave, engraved by Valentine Green, brought £588, (first state;) the Countess of Harrington, same engraver, 285 guineas; Lady Betty Delmé, 250 guineas; Mrs. Carnac, by J. R. Smith, first published state, 205 guineas; Miss Nelly O'Brien, by James Watson, first state, 195 guineas; Lady Carlisle, by the same, 160 guineas; Mrs. Pelham, Feeding Chickens, by Green, 190 guineas; Mrs. Abington as The Comic Muse, by J. Watson, 150 guineas, and Lady Jane Haliday, by V. Green, 150 guineas. A complete set of Turner's Liber Studiorum was sold for £130.

The following good books, some old, some first editions of our time, were disposed of in London: Shakespeare, comedies, histories, and tragedies, published according to the two original copies, second impression, 1632, a very fine and tall copy, as sound and clean as when published, £250; Charles Dickens, "Sketches by Boz," first edition, 1836, £24 10s.; Thackeray, "Vanity Fair," first edition, in the original twenty parts complete, with all the wrappers, £19; Voltaire, Oeuvres Completes, 1785-9, £30; George Meredith, Poems, first and only edition, with signature of Bayard Taylor, the American poet, on title, £17 5s.; another copy, in very fine condition, uncut, containing numerous alterations in the text in the author's writing, £25; Dorat, "Fables Neuvelles," with fine illustrations, by Marillier, large paper, £72; "Heures de Nostre Dame tout au long sans requérer a l'usinge de Romme," a choice illuminated manuscript executed in France early in the sixteenth century, written on vellum and enriched with sixty miniatures, £68; Goldsmith, "The Haunch of Venison: a Poetical Epsode to Lord Clare," first edition, 1776, a very fine and uncut copy, £35; "The Deserted Village," first edition, £12; Milton, "Paradise Lost," first edition, 1668, £20; La Fontaine, "Contes et Nouvelles en Vers," large vellum paper, 1795, illustrated with large numbers of plates, £51; De Columna, "Hypernotomachia Poliphili," editio princeps, 1490, £30; Richard Hakluyt, "The Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation," first edition, 1589, black letter, £22.

In stamps some rare ones were sold at auction recently in London. Among the rare ones were: 2 reales, Spain, 1833, £5; Switzerland, Geneva, the double stamp, £25 10s., and the small-size envelope, £7; Zurich, 4 rappen, three copies, £20, £15, and £13; British East Africa, 1895, Provisionals, the set, £14; Cape, woodblock, 1d. red, £5; Mauritius, large fillet, 2d. blue, £20; Canada, 7½ green, unused, £10 10s.; Newfoundland, 6d. scarlet, £5 15s.; Nova Scotia, 1s., two copies, £16 10s. and £14 10s.; Barbados, 1d. on half of 5s., £10; Nevis, 1s., yellow green on laid, £45, and 6d. green C. A., £7; British Guiana, 1862, 4 cents, unused, £15; South Australia, imperforate, 1d. strip of four, unused, £30.

A good collection of autograph letters was sold in London. The most worthy of mention were five letters from John Wesley to his wife, which, with a leaf from his diary, were sold for £13 9s.; these letters are interesting as showing the domestic contentions of Mr. Wesley and his wife; a very fine and rare letter of Paul Veronese, the painter, to Gaudini, dated April 7, 1578, £18 10s.; a letter from George Washington to Bushrod Washington, dated from Mount Vernon, Aug. 27, 1798, £10; another from the same to the Hon. Mr. Bee, and dated Philadelphia, March 18, 1782, £10; a letter signed by Henry VII., Feb. 10, 1496, addressed to Ludovico Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, £18; a rare letter from St. Vincent de Paul to Mlle. le Gras relative to her travels, £11; a holograph letter from the Old Pretender to Prince Vaudemont, in which the former announces his marriage with Marie Clémentine Sobieski, £8, and a letter in Latin, with holograph inscription and signed by Henry VIII., to the Cardinal of Ravenne, dated Jan. 18, 1520-30, £8 8s.

The latest price brought for a Rosa Bonheur was 1,100 guineas for her cattle in the Highlands, early morning effect, 1877, 21 by 39 inches; E. M. Dubuffe, portrait of Rosa Bonheur, with a bull painted by the latter, 1857, sold for 230 guineas; two by W. Muller, "The Falls of Tivoli," 1837, 210 guineas, and "Heidelberg," 155 guineas; Erskine Nicol, "Donnybrook Fair," 1859, 44 by 82 inches, 510 guineas; Sir J. Noel Paton, P. R. S. A., "The Soldier's Return," 220 guineas; C. Troyon, landscape, with trees overhanging a pool in the centre, wood cutters, timber, and poultry in the foreground, 28 by 31 inches, 360 guineas; two pictures by J. Maris, view of a Dutch town on a river, figures in the foreground, 310 guineas, and a canal scene, with a village and boats, 110 guineas; A. Mauve, "The Timber Wagon," 16 by 23 inches, 280 guineas; C. Standfield, a view of Erlstoke, near Devizes, 1829, 240 guineas, and E. Verboeckhoven, a view at the back of a farm, with a gray horse, cows, sheep, poultry, and ducks, on panel, 1863, 285 guineas.

Monkey musicians, some three or four inches high, imitations of the old Dresden make, are plentiful, but when you have the real thing, these little figures have their value. At a recent sale in London, one grand orchestra of china monkeys, sixteen in number, of real old Dresden, brought just about $1,000. The Wedgwood Barberini vase, one of the fifty made by permission of the Duchess of Portland, brought 87 guineas.

Some rare stamps were disposed of recently in London. Cyprus, complete sheet of 6d. sold for £15 10s.; do., 1s., £26; Bavaria, 6kr. broken circle, unused, £17; Moldavia, 54 paras, £18 10s.; Saxony, 3 pfennig, £9 10s.; Switzerland, Vaud, 4c., £20 10s.; Zurich, 4 rappen, £10; Tuscany, 60 crazie, £10; Wurtemburg, first issue, 6kr. pair, unused, £11 10s., and 70kr., strip of three, £10 15s.; Ceylon, 8d. imperforate, £23 10s.; Canada, 12d., black, £70; Nova Scotia, 1s., £18;

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Star Shanghai, 1s., £23; Newfoundland, 2s., scarce, £30; Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, £15; Barbados 1d. on one-half of 5s., £9 10s.; St. Vincent, 6d. on 1s., £14 5s., and 5s. unused, £15; Turk's Island, ½d. on 4d., strip of six unused, £16 10s.; South Australia, 1s. violet, error, £23; West Australia, 6d. bronze, £7 10s.; St. Helena, perf., 12½, 1s. green, short line, unused pair, £17 10s.

By the death of Mrs. Young, a granddaughter of Mrs. Siddons, many relics which once belonged to this famous actress were disposed of in London. The principal lots were:

Mrs. Siddons's patch-box and toothpick, consisted of an ivory inlaid box mounted with gold, the lid chased with a Cupid leading a lion, and inside a tortoise-shell toothpick, £9 15s; her snuffbox, of gold, the panels chased with flowers and shells, and containing the snuff she left in it, £4 8s.; a small tortoise-shell box, given by Mrs. Siddons to her granddaughter in 1827; also a penholder and a bouquet of artificial flowers which she wore on the stage, £6 10s.; a small heart-shaped gold locket, with chased border, containing a lock of the celebrated lady's hair, and a small gold-mounted pebble and brooch, both worn by her, £7; and a circular card table, with inlaid borders, on pillar and four feet, the top covered with green cloth, a piece of furniture used by Mrs. Siddons, £4 10s. The collection also included some prayer books, the "School Shakespear," having on the flyleaf an autograph inscription, and sundry engravings and drawings, including a pencil sketch by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Mrs. Siddons's daughter, who was engaged to him for a short time.

Of modern English pictures, the late Sir Henry Edwards had a good collection. At a sale of Sir Henry's gallery, the following pictures were disposed of: "The Merciful Knight," by Sir E. Burne-Jones, 680 guineas; "Sybil," by Lord Leighton, 600 guineas; "The Frigidarium," by Lord Leighton, 630 guineas; "A Winter Scene," by W. Muller, 480 guineas; "An Ancient Custom," by E. Long, 400 guineas; "Baiters," by Colin Hunter, 270 guineas; "Spring," by J. C. Hook, 175 guineas; "Battledore," by Albert Moore, 150 guineas; "Shuttlecock," the companion picture, 140 guineas; "The Musician," by A. Moore, 150 guineas; "King David," by Lord Leighton, 130 guineas; "Modern Cyprus," by E. Long, R. A., 120 guineas; "The Entombment of Christ," by Ford Madox Brown, 120 guineas.

A complete series of Hablot K. Browne's original water colors, illustrating Charles Dickens's works, were disposed of in London. The lot included "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge." Although catalogued in sixty-one lots, the drawings to the "Old Curiosity Shop" were offered as a whole at a reserve price, and the collection was secured for £305. The drawings, sixty in all, to "Barnaby Rudge" were similarly offered, and the price was £305. The sale also included a pen-and-ink drawing by W. M. Thackeray of the Queen and the Prince Consort, walking arm-in-arm, followed by all the members of the royal family. The heads of all the figures (twelve in number) are cut from the old penny red stamp, and altered to suit the likenesses required—£30 5s.

Most of us have heard of Mr. C. Robelin, the Frenchman who risks his life in pursuit of the orchid. It may not be all for the glory of the thing, but somewhat for the money in it that Mr. Robelin goes off to remote islands in the Pacific orchid hunting. His last discovery was the Dendrobium Victoriae Reginae, said to have a new color, a purplish hue. The Dendrobium Sanguinolentum was the last fad in orchids, but the Dendrobium Victoriae Reginae put the crimson one in the shade. The rare orchid, many specimens being put up at auction in the London market, sold from 35s to £2. You take your risk when you buy an orchid, which, when dry, looks like an attenuated asparagus.

Never were such prices paid as for the antique furniture belonging to the Lepic collection, which was disposed of recently in Paris. A Louis XV. table desk in ebony and bronze, not more than a mètre long by fifty centimètres deep, was sold for 43,000f. A black lacquer entre deux, sixty centimètres, fetched 75,500f. A commode of the time of Louis XV., in ebony and lacquer, brought 20,000f. A Dubois commode, 5,100f., and another commode, signed Saumer, fetched 10,100f. Desks of the period of Louis XV. brought 7,500f., and a console, in poor order, 3,500f.

Books and Authors.

A very remarkable book, and not to be read without emotion, will be the Logia, published by Mr. Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press, for the Egyptian Exploration Fund. It is the copy of a papyrus leaf, on which are written in uncials the sayings of Christ. This writing was discovered last January in the Libyan desert by Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hurst, and the secret of it has been carefully guarded until recently. It is probable that these sayings were transcribed in the second century, or even earlier, but certainly they belong to a period much more remote than any other MS. of the Gospel. The sayings are not connected, but each sentence begins, "Jesus saith." Two editions are to be published. One will be very cheap, not more than a few pence; the other, which gives an exact reproduction of the original in callotype, will, however, be issued at a reasonable price. The object of the Egyptian Exploration Fund is to put this Logia or the sayings of Christ within the hands of the greatest number of Christian men and women.

Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvy" the Messrs. Scribner report as in its twentieth thousand, and his "Sentimental Tommy" as in its thirty-fifth.

Two valuable works are to be issued soon by The Century Company. One is John La Farge's "An Artist's Letters from Japan," which will be fully illustrated, and the other, the Hon. James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa." Certain chapters from the Bryce book have already been printed in The Century, and so a taste of its quality has been had, but the whole work is novel, having been rewritten so as to cover the latest situations.

A new volume of verse by Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of The Century Magazine, is announced for publication in the Fall by The Century Company. The title will be "Songs of Liberty and Other Poems." Mr. Johnson's first volume, "The Winter Hour and Other Poems," was published in 1892, and was well received. The new volume will include poems entitled "The Voice of Webster," and "Hands Across the Sea," besides a "Song of the Modern Greeks," an "Apostrophe to Greece," published last year and translated in part into modern Greek for the illustrated record of the Olympian Games of 1896. A series of ballads and lyrics entitled "Paraphrases from the Servian," versified by Mr Johnson after literal translations by Nikola Tesla, the inventor, from the orginals by Zmai Iovan Iovanovich, concerning whom Mr. Tesla writes a prefatory article. The ballads deal with the struggle of the Servian against the oppression of the Turk. Among the lyrics are five which recently were set to music by Fräulein Adele aus der Ohe.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs's successes are many, and his "Coffee and Repartee" has been taken "hot" by the public. "The Pursuit of the House Boat," (Messrs. Harper & Brothers,) meets, too, with great favor. Mr. Bangs, when seriously inclined, plays golf, and for recreation attends to his duties as Vice President of the Yonkers Board of Education.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey will establish his magazine in England, and the interests of his publication will be taken care of in London. There are to be sixty pages devoted entirely to English matter in the foreign Munsey's Magazine.

In Spain a notable work is one recently written by Señor Perez Pastor, entitled "Documentos Cervantinos hasta ahora ineditos," a volume devoted to the literary history of the immortal Cervantes. Some of the documents refer to the private life of Cervantes, his family, and others to his writings. Among one of the points set forever at rest is the birthplace of Cervantes. It is Alcala de Henares, for Cervantes so states it in a document. Endless have been the discussions as to the date of the first edition of "Don Quixote." Generally, 1605 is considered as the year of the princeps, or first edition, but Cervantes makes a gift of two copies of his "Don Quixote" to the Brotherhood of Spanish Printers before May 26, 1604. Possibly the 1605 edition was the one of 1604, the year being only changed. Nevertheless search is likely to be made for a "Don Quixote" of 1604.

In the August Scribner there will be a railroad story by Rudyard Kipling and a yarn by Mr. Frank R. Stockton. Being a fiction number, there will be a tale by that immensely clever man, Kenneth Grahame, entitled "It's Walls Were in Japan."

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the writer of a really remarkable book, "On the Face of the Waters," gives her ideas of India in an article in the July Humanitarian. Mrs. Steel has lived twenty-five years in India, having held the position of inspectress of girls' schools in the Punjab. Some of the conclusions Mrs. Steel arrives at in regard to the status of the native women are essentially novel.

Tolstoi, so the Hon. Andrew D. White says, had years ago been impressed with the Rev. Sylvester Judd's "Margaret." Praise of "Margaret" has been continuous for the last forty-odd years, for the book, illustrated by Darley, was published in 1845, and yet few of the younger generation have read it. Even when it was issued it was the Darley outlines which brought about neglect of the text.

Just now, with our new departure, Mr. Delos H. Wilcox's "An Outline of City Government," published by the Macmillan Company, will be found a book of practical usefulness. Citizens interested in the better management of municipal interests will understand when reading this work what is civic responsibility.

In the July number of that excellent publication, The Engineering Magazine the leading articles are Capt. John Codman's "The Upbuilding of the Marine Carrying Trade," H. H. Strahan's "The Paris Fire and the Building of Temporary Structures," Titus Ulke's "Characteristic American Metal Mines," and F. H. Kimball's "Architectural Relations of the Tall Building," with Col. H. G. Prout's "The Development of the Steel Rail in America."

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett call attention to the fact, as showing the long relationship between the late Mrs. Oliphant and themselves, that the very first book the lady wrote, "Passages from the Life of Margaret Maitland," was published by them in 1849, and so was her last one. "The Appreciation of the Sisters Brontë," which appeared with "Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign."

For the August number of Harper's Magazine, Mr. Richard Harding Davis has written an article entitled "The Inauguration." This August number will be particularly interesting for fiction, as it will have short stories by Frederic Remington, Owen Wister, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Bliss Perry, Mary M. Mears, Mary Berri Chapman, and Alice Duer, and the second installment of "The Kentucklans," by John Fox, Jr.

Possibly every man who could write beyond the pothook stage has manufactured his play. Some one has started the story that Mr. Gladstone had in early youth written a drama the title of which was, "The Retreat of the Ten Thousand," and that the play had been rejected by every manager in the United Kingdom. Another yarn is that Mr. Gladstone wanted at one time to appear on the boards. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, having been questioned as to the acting business, said it was nonsense, but in regard to the play said that might have been possible. Anyhow, he implied that he would look into it.

About the very last work undertaken by Mrs. Oliphant was a new volume on the life of the Queen. The great lady had the warmest admiration for Mrs. Oliphant, and read all her books.

The recent accessions of the Mercantile Library of New York during the last month have been in Theology and Religious Literature, 10 volumes; in Mental and Moral Philosophy, 5; Political and Social Science, 12; Literature and Language, 6; History, Biography, and Travels, 19; Biography, 9; General Works and Reference Books, 13; Natural History and Mathematics, 6; Medical Science, 2; the Arts, 5, and in Fiction, English, 35; French, 6; Spanish, 1.

Gen. John M. Schofield has written for the August Century another chapter of secret history, with special reference to the impeachment of President Johnson. In the same number will be found Gen. Porter's anecdotal reminiscences of Grant, and the capture of Fort Fisher is described.

Les Programmes Illustrés, published by the Librairie Nilson of Paris, and to be had of Mayer Brothers & Co. of New York, is a monthly, giving the fac simile in color of the Parisian programmes. But it does more than that, it contains reprints of the cards, which are of historic importance, for instance, the ticket used to obtain admittance to Notre Dame, when the King of Rome was baptized. Curious are the old printed labels found on the cologne-water bottle of seventy-five years ago. In the advertisement way, there is nothing new under the sun.

We had better reserve opinions as to the matter of the translation until we understand better what were the arrangements made by Mr. Thomas Hardy as to his "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." According to the statement, in 1893, permission was given by Mr. Hardy to M. Louis Baron to translate "Tess" into French, and it was finished in 1896, and the manuscript sent to the Revue de Paris. Just about when this "Tess" was to appear, out came another translation in the feuilleton of the Journal des Débats which had been made by Mlle. Rolland. There is to be a lawsuit. It does not seem at all likely that Mr. Hardy should have given "Tess" to two translators.

A new aspirant for public favor is The Cottage and Castle, published in New York by Leon Morgan and edited by W. R. Bradshaw. This is a quarterly magazine devoted to the art of house adornment. The initial number is handsome, the illustrations excellent. If the splendors of the castle are to be expatiated upon, the neatness and tidiness of the humbler cottage are described. In the latter case it is shown at what cost you may make your suburban abode not only pretty, but at little cost.

In the August "Short Stories" the contents are varied. Florence Stryker's "A Mean Man," Annie E. Searing's "A Draught of Capri," W. C. Peel's "The Money Lender," and Kate Lee Ashley's "The Captain's Shadow" are to be found in this number, with a reprint of Hawthorne's "The Birthmark."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bases of Religious Belief. Historical and Ideal. By Charles Mellen Tyler. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

My Father As I Recall Him. By Mamie Dickens. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote. By Charles Dudley Warner. 12mo. New York Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Hannibal. By William O'Connor Morris. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Federal Courts. By Charles H. Simonton. 8vo. Richmond: B. F. Johnson.

The College of St. Francis Xavier. A Memorial and a Retrospect, 1847-1897. 8vo. New York: The Meany Printing Company.

FICTION.

Susan's Escort and Others. By Edward Everett Hale. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

They That Sit In Darkness. By John Mackie. 18mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Many Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

False Evidence. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. 12mo. New York: Ward, Loch & Co. Paper.

The Jungle Book. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Accompanying the issue of

SUNDAY, JULY 18th

Will be especially attractive. Among the features to be presented will be the following:

Chief Justice Fuller

Portrait and sketch of the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jubilee Naval Review

Two pages of illustrations of the great naval display at Spithead, including a picture of the United States Warship Brooklyn.

The Croton River Valley

A picturesque portion of Westchester County admirably described and illustrated.

Toy Dogs

A handsomely illustrated article on pet dogs, by H. W. Huntington, the well-known authority on dogs.

Westchester Country Club

This famous resort of New York society people described and illustrated in half tone.

Golf on Staten Island

The Richmond County Golf Club described and illustrated.

Castle Point Illustrated

The famous Stevens House at Hoboken illustrated and described from within and without.

Planting Old Glory

The ceremony of planting the flag on Mt. Hood, Oregon; description and illustration.

Portraits and Sketches

of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, new pastor of All Souls'; Superintendent of Police McKelvey of Brooklyn, and of the Rev. Milton Negus of Brooklyn.

SELECTED FOREIGN ILLUSTRATIONS.

London, Paris, and Berlin news letters and other popular TIMES features.

The New York Times.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

In Simpkinsville. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

His Excellency. By Emile Zola. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

An American Emperor. The Story of the Fourth Empire of France. By Louis Tracy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

From the Land of the Snow Pearls. By Ella Higginson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Great Amherst History. By Walter Hubbell. 16mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 25 cents.

The Philosopher of Driftwood. By Mrs. Jenness Miller. 12mo. Washington: The Jenness Miller Publications. $1.50.

Joan Seaton. By Mary Beaumont. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

My Wife's Husband. By Alice Wilkinson Sparks. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.00.

The Story of the Rhinegold. By Anna Alice Chapin. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Stories from the Arabian Nights. Selected and Edited. By M. Clarke. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1897. By Henry C. Burdett. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Fragments of Roman Satire from Eunius Apuleius. 16mo. New York: American Book Company.

Faith or Fact. By Henry M. Taber. 8vo. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.00.

The Menopause. By Andrew F. Currier, A. B., M. D. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

House Plants and How to Succeed with Them. By Lizzie Page Hillhouse. 12mo. New York: A. T. Delamare Printing and Publishing Co. $1.

Insect Life. By John Henry Comstock. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

The American Chess Code. Revised Edition. 16mo. New York: Brentano's. 75 cents.

The Spy. By William Hamilton Gibson. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Letters, Fables, and Sayings of "Amicus." 12mo. New York: The Mutual Life Insurance Co.